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Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. III. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 25, 1866. NO. 273.

CITY ITEMS.

No Big Profits
the Opera House Shoe Store.

Buy the Finest
ackberry wine for medicinal use, at Fleming's ng Store, No. 84 Market street.

Special Notice.
The Pittsburgh Grand Gift Concert, advertised in other col-mn, will positively take place at City all, July 30, 1866. No more postponement necessary. Tickets selling fast, and will continue to be d until the drawing commences, Monday evening. ket Agents should call or send in their reports ing next Saturday or Monday, and each Agent ould have Messrs. McDonald, Thomas & Co.'s reply in full, bearing their seal.

Lubin's Cocoanut Cream
ll restore grey hair to its original color.

Dutcher's Lightning Fly-Killer
akes quick work with flies, and it commenced rly, keeps the house clear all summer. Look out imitations. Get Dutcher's only. jes3-lm-eod

Beaver Female Seminary
of Musical Institute; term opens September 11, 66. Address Rev. R. T. Taylor. mon

Purest and Sweetest
d Liver Oil in the world; manufactured from fresh lected livers on the sea coast. This oil is characterd by a sweetness and purity peculiar to it alone. Its ituation is so great that it takes the lead of other s, and is universally prescribed by physicians. Remember to ask for "Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver l." Caswell, Mack & Co., New York, Sole Manufacturers. For sale at wholesale in Pittsburgh by R. E lliers & Co.; at retail by all Druggists.

Great Bargains
Summer Hats and Caps, at Wm. Fleming's No. 9 Wood street. We are now closing out our stock Mens', B. ys' and Children's Straw Goods, Mens' and ys' Fine Felt Hats, Canton Silk Hats, Ladies' d Misses' Hats, trimmed and untrimmed, Sea sides, downs, Parasols, and Sailors at less price than at other house in the city. Don't forget the place, 9 Wood street.

Blackberry Brandy and Wine.
Blackberry Brandy and Wine.
Raspberry Brandy and Wine.
The reputation of our house is so well established at it is almost unnecessary to say anything further on that the above articles are for sale at our place, mber, 83 Market street, corner Diamond, near ith street, McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store.

The Daily Commercial

CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTIONS.

enty-first District—Hon John Covode Nominated.

The Conferees of the Twenty-first Congressional District, composed of the counties of estmoreland, Fayette and Indiana, assembled yesday morning at the Monongahela House, this city, for the purpose of placing in nomiation a candidate for Congress. The following ntlemen, appointed by their various counties ere in attendance:

Westmoreland—Gen. Cyrus P. Markle, Capt. B. Coulter and James A. Hunter.
Fayette—G. W. K. Minor, Clark Breading and omas M. Fee.
Indiana—Wm. M. Stewart, C. C. McClain and S. Thompson.

The Convention was organized by calling Mr. ewart to the Chair, and appointing Mr. Minor cretary.

The following gentlemen were placed in nom ation: Hon. John Covode, of Westmoreland; n. A. Taylor, of Indiana; and Dr. Smith uller, of Fayette.

A ballot was then entered into, which resulted each candidate receiving the vote of his reective county. Eighty-five ballots were taken, t no change in the vote was effected. When e result of the eighty-fifth ballot was announced, Dr. Fuller, after consulting with his iends, presented the following letter to the onvention:

PITTSBURGH, July 24, 1866.

To the Conferees of the 21st Congressional District of Pennsylvania: Believing the further use my name as a candidate for the Congressional nomination now before you will but embarrass and protract your proceedings, I hereby withdraw from the field, in order that ou may make a selection from others less willng to yield. Yours truly, S. FULLER.

The eighty sixth ballot was taken at eight o'clock in the evening, when Hon. John Covode received six votes and Mr. Taylor three—the Conees from Westmoreland and Fayette voting r Mr. Covode, and those from Indiana voting r Mr. Taylor. Mr. Covode was then declared e choice of the Convention, and, on motion, e nomination was made unanimous.

The proceedings of the Convention were harnonious, and upon adjournment the Conferees pressed themselves fully satisfied with their work, and separated with mutual expressions of satisfaction at the success of the nominee.

he Twentieth District Contest—No Nomination.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

FRANKLIN, July 24, 1866.

The Congressional Convention has again adurned, until to-morrow morning, at eight clock, One hundred and ten ballots were polled -day, without success. The last ballot stood x votes for D. A. Finney, of Crawford county, nd six for Rev. W. McAdam, of Mercer county. J.

A PHILADELPHIA PATRIOT.

ne of the New Orleans Delegates to Philadelphia—The Murderer of Arthur Magill, of Pittsburgh—Brief History of the Man.

OSCEOLA, July 22, 1866.

o the Editor of the Commercial:

In reading over the names of the elegant elect from Louisiana to the National onvention, which is to assemble in Philadelhia in August next, I have noticed that of W. C. King. Fearing that the people of Pittsurgh might not know who this is the interloper , I thought, perhaps, I might be able to inform em in a few words. His original name was illiam Buckhouse; that was the name he bore in birth is not known to your correspondent, t he thinks it was McKeesport in your county, the year 1836, or '37, he came to Pittsburgh learn the printing business, and though it is long ago that he almost forgets, yet thinks still in the office of the *Evening Advocate*, en published by George Parkin, where he ained the trade. About the time he ran away om here his time was out, and after trying the ver, the circus, the stage, and feats of sleight-of- and alternate, without success, he re-ap-ared turned up in New Orleans, under the assumed me of Wm. C. King. Mr. Magill, by which name he rther knew him from the year 1850, until the evening out of the war, as one of the most desrate, cool, worthless villains that ever isgraced "the art preservative of arts."

In 1859 he stabbed in the back and killed, in ugly mood, a printer, well known in your city, amed Arthur Magill, and whose widow ill still is in the city. Aside from the truthfulness of my assertion; and he only escaped the extreme penalty of the law through the carelessness of the Know Nothing party in power at the time, and to whom he had rendered service at the polls—Magill being a Democrat.

When secession was agitated, he was an openly unified adherent of all the principles of that time on the subject, and was secretly the use of imprisonment in many who spoke gainst secession. He went so far as to assist getting up a company for the confederate very day of making him a Captain of it, ut after the surrender of the city he changed is coat—became a Federal spy, and to make is seat easy on that side, turned informer on many a confederate. Through the influence of orthern men and capital he established the ew Orleans *Times*, and in it being the only paper llowed full circulation under Butler and anks's reign, of course made a large amount of money, it having all the Government patronage. The tact of his being conected with this paper, and his influence with owerners to the city to vote for him, not owning his antecedents, he could not of have been sent by Louisiana, unless it was o make a mock of the Convention.

A SUBSCRIBER.

The Newfoundland Telegraph Line and the Atlantic Cable.

The cable which connected Nova Scotia and ewfoundland (between Aspe Bay and Cape ay) having been broken, there is at present no ommunication across the Bay of St. Lawrence about eighty miles—except by steamer. The ommunication is thus kept up with St. John's, t which point there is direct communication y telegraph to Heart's Content, the proposed nd station of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable.

If, as is possible, the Great Eastern started on the 24th inst., the cable will be due at Heart's Content, New Foundland, on or about riday next, and the Associated Press will reive by telegraph, as above, an early and very ll report of the operations connected with the aying of the cable.

Arrangements have already been made by the ew York and Newfoundland Telegraph Company to lay down a new and superior telegraph able between Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, respective of the success or failure of the Atlantic cable, and thus secure a speedy and direct communication between New York and t. Johns within the ensuing four weeks, and until then, the company will, in the event of the success of the Atlantic cable, run one or more dispatch steamers daily between Cape Ray and Aspe Bay.

THE PENNSYLVANIA BANKS.—J. G. C. Kennedy, Bank Examiner for the State of Pennsylvania, has just returned from an inspecting our through Northeastern Pennsylvania. He eports the National Banks in that section, as a general thing, in a healthy condition. In a few of them irregularities were discovered, which were promptly remedied.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE CONVENTION.—The President has been very cautious in his expressions upon the subject of the Convention, though it is well known to those who are intimate with him that it has his hearty approval. The probabilities are that, in a public way, he will stand entirely aloof from the Convention.

The value of rations issued to refugees in Mississippi, Arkansas and Indian Territory during the last three months, was $1 07 per day. For the corresponding period last year, $3,393,779. Great destitution and suffering exists.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Retrenchment in the Senate.

Members' Salaries Increased from $3,000 to $5,000 per annum.

Change in the Tariff Bill.

Both Houses Actively at Work.

No Indemnity for Loss of Property Caused by the Army.

$1,500,000 to Repair Mississippi Levees.

Bounty Bill Killed in the Senate.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, July 24, 1866.

Cabinet Meeting

No persons were favored with interviews with the President to-day, as it was Cabinet day, although several individuals called for that purpose. The Cabinet convened about noon in the chamber that has been newly fitted up for the President. All of the Cabinet members were present, including Attorney General Stanbery.

Notables Departing.

The family of Mr. Speed, late Attorney General, left the city last evening for Kentucky. Mr. Speed will remain here a few days yet. Governor Dennison and family left Washington, and Clark, Ex-Comptroller of the Currency, left for his home in Rochester, N. Y.

Senate Retrenchment.

The Senate made a giant stride in the direction of retrenchment to-day by increasing the salaries of members from $3,000 to $5,000 per annum. This will retrench the expenses of the Government by drawing half a million per annum additional from the Treasury.

Tariff Bill.

The Tariff bill was materially changed in the Senate to-day. The ninth and thirteenth sections were stricken out. The former added the cost of transportation in finding the dutiable value of articles, and the latter established a bureau of statistics.

Judge Nominated.

The objections to the renomination of Jesse O. Norton as United States Marshal for the northern District of Illinois, having been withdrawn, the President has again sent his name to the senate for confirmation.

Rushing Business.

Both Houses of Congress during to-day's and to-night's session passed a large number of bills, though most of them are not of national interest. An attempt was made, at 2 A. M., in the last hours of the session, to rush through a large number of the private bills, but as a general thing this was defeated. The House refused to pass any bill indemnifying parties for loss of property caused by the army in the late war.

Appointment.

The President to-day appointed W. G. Shelley postmaster at Newport, Kentucky.

Bounty Bill.

It is intimated that objection will be made in the Senate to the swearing in of Mr. Patterson, of Tennessee, on the ground that he was once a Confederate Judge.

Tariff First Vote.

The Tennessee members to-night cast their first vote against the amendatory tariff bill pending in the House.

The Mississippi Levees.

In the Senate to-night an appropriation of a million dollars was added to the bill for repair of the Mississippi levees. It was put in as an amendment to the miscellaneous appropriation bill.

The Bounty Bill.

Mr. Wilson offered the provisions of the bill for the equalization of bounties as an amendment. Mr. Grimes moved to amend this by providing that in making calculations of bounty the sick men in all city, county, State and individual boundaries shall be deducted. The amendment was adopted. The original proposition was then defeated—yeas 11, nays 22, so the bounty bill is killed for this session.

WASHINGTON, July 24.

BEVERIDGE.

Benjamin F. Beveridge, in accordance with the order of the House of Representatives, has been delivered by the Sergeant-at-Arms into the custody of the civil authorities, to be prosecuted before the Criminal Court for assault upon U. H. Painter, Fifth Auditor of the State Department, and Postoffices and Post Roads. He has given bail in the sum of one thousand dollars for his appearance.

THE CROPS.

The abstract of the crop returns for July, just issued from the Department of Agriculture, shows that the product of a full average for this year. The present indication, as marked by thousands of correspondents of the Department, point to an average of about eight and one-half bushels to an average acre, in quantity, of wheat, of a quality that will make it equal in value to last year's crop. The showing is not quite so favorable for rye, but will be the June report. Winter barley is in very nearly a thousand bushels than wheat. The oat crop has been unusually good, almost beyond precedent. The condition of pastures is generally above the average, with the exception of Maine and New Hampshire, every State reports a greater breadth of corn than usual, somewhat diminished acreage in Maine, as the is indicated. There is nearly an average breadth of flax. In every State the potatoes than usual were planted, which promise better than usual. The prospect for apples is not as good as last year, but still upon the flat will make as poor a showing as peaches.

The Anti-Rent Troubles Over.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 24.—The Anti-Rent war is virtually at an end—"All quiet at the front," has been the report for the past three days. Two additional writs of ejectment have been executed, and several of the parties against whose premises writs have been issued expressing a desire to settle the claims against them, further proceedings will be delayed. The premises lately occupied by the military will be promptly delivered to Col. Church to-morrow, when he will proceed to Albany and the military will be relieved from duty, and return to this city to-morrow evening.

Washington Topics and Gossip.

CLOSE OF THE SESSION.

By an understanding between the different Congressmen, the private bill calendars before the Senate and House will have but little if any chances of success. There are several important appropriation bills to be acted upon, and the last days of the session, to rush through a large number of the private bills, but as a general thing this was defeated. The House refused to pass any bill indemnifying parties for loss of property caused by the army in the late war.

THE MEXICAN LOAN.

A last effort to be made to secure the guarantee of a Mexican loan of fifty millions of dollars. Those interested say that without this guarantee, the agents of the Mexican Republic must give one thousand dollars' worth of bonds for every five hundred dollars' worth of arms and munitions that they purchase, and pay fourteen per cent. per annum on the five hundred dollars until the one thousand dollars is paid.

On the other hand, it is very evident that if the loan is guaranteed, a very lively share of them will go into the pockets of lobbyists and speculators, who are here in strong force.

CABINET CHANGES.

The latest on *dit* is that General E. R. S. Canby is to be Secretary of War, and that Reverdy Johnson is to be Secretary of State. It is generally believed that Messrs. Seward and Stanton will retire in company.

CABINET CHANGES.

Says the *Herald's* correspondent: Cabinet matters begin to assume a new phase, according to outside report, and the reformation promised exhibits not the slightest significance, as first supposed. The immediate friends of Mr. Stanbery assert that that gentleman predicated his acceptance of the Attorney Generalship upon the retention of Mr. Stanton in the Cabinet, in which he was backed by very strong and influential Western influence, and which was also applied to, promised, if retained, to come out squarely and unequivocally in support of the President's policy. His instructions to General Thomas refusing military interference in the affairs of the Tennessee Legislature are cited as an evidence of this arrangement. It is also positively asserted that a letter will shortly appear from Mr. Stanton in reply to Senator Doolittle's circular letter addressed to Philadelphia convention and all the general leaders of Mr. Johnson's administration. Stanton's enemies assert that this arrangement has been brought about in response to the piteous appeals of the Secretary of War to be retained. They allege that he is now afraid to leave the office as yet. I give these statements, with the assertion that they are traceable direct to the parties interested.

NAPOLEON'S PRICE.—A Paris letter says: Amongst the conditions regarded as likely to be made by the Emperor Napoleon for the delivery of Venetia to Italy, the cession of the island of Sardinia to France stands prominent. I heard an experienced American diplomatist now in Paris express his conviction to-day that that island was the price which the Emperor, and I am not indisposed to agree with that opinion. France fears the natural power of Italy in the future far more than her military prowess, and the possession of Sardinia and its magnificent harbors, Bonifacio and Maddalena for the holder of them master of the Mediterranean. Such a project, if it exist, will of course be kept in the background until the very moment for its execution arrives. But I should not wonder if Napoleon had something of the kind in store wherewith to "astonish" Europe afresh!

Prof. A. T. Keckeler has again come into possession of the head of the late Prof. W. B. Powell, of Kentucky, which the latter bequeathed to him at his death, and which Powell's relatives sought to obtain by a suit at law. The counsels for the prosecution failed to appear on Monday last, they supposed, for the trial in the Kent county (Kentucky) Court, and the case was dismissed.

FROM EUROPE.

Additional News by the Scotia.

RUSSIA PREPARING FOR WAR.

No Cessation of Hostilities in the German States.

French Iron-Clads being Armed

Hungarian Legion being Formed Under Kossuth.

NEW YORK, July 24.—The foreign papers contain the following additional details of war news:

The Moscow *Gazette*, of July 13th, contains the following highly important news: Russia does not desire any change in the present state of things in Europe. If Austria and Prussia will render themselves the tools of France, Russia can no longer depend on them as heretofore. Venetia, without Rome, would constitute no progress for Italy. The submission of Austria to France is not advantageous, but dangerous to the European equilibrium. The supremacy of Prussia in Northern Germany is like that of Russia in the Baltic Russias. Love of peace does not sanction efforts to attain the supreme power. England's interests may make her seek alliance with France and Austria in the Eastern question, but the dictatorship of France in Italy and Germany cannot meet with her support.

The *Nazione*, of Florence, of July 12, publishes a statement of the conditions for an armistice stipulated by Prussia and Italy. The former Power demands the exclusion of Austria from the German Confederation. The Minister adds: "This was admitted by France, who undertook to obtain the assent of the Vienna Cabinet to the evacuation by Austria of the Austrian provinces occupied by Prussia during the armistice."

In the port of Italy, the conditions were the cession of the Italian territories under Austrian dominion, including the Italian proportion of the Tyrol. Austria was to make the cession direct to Italy, without compensation, and was not to raise the Roman question during the negotiations for peace.

It appears that these conditions have been found inadmissible at Vienna, and that the Austrian Government has resolved to once more try the fortune of war.

The Prussians occupied Prague on the 8th, garrisoning the place with 8,000 troops.

A dispatch from Limberg, of July 13, says: The *Gazette Narodowa* of this town announces that all soldiers on furlough in Russia have been called in, and says every day military trains start from Warsaw for the frontier of Silesia and Galicia. Russian troops are marching from Podolia to Bessarabia.

A dispatch from Florence, of July 13, says: The Court of Berlin has declared to the Italian Cabinet that the question of the future annexation of Venetia is inadmissible.

The Italian government, in reply, is said to have announced its resolution to continue offensive operations against the Austrian Empire without relaxation, in conformity with the engagements mutually entered into by Prussia and Italy, until both these powers shall have obtained the full satisfaction of their baseless pretensions.

The Italians, it is said, say that the engagement near Kissengen had no decisive result, are concentrating near Schwernfurt to give battle again.

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Peace is rapidly arming the Iron-clads to be sent to Venice.

The Emperor of Austria is making concessions to Hungary. He authorizes that the conscription is suspended, and calls upon the Hungarians to volunteer.

Goldwin Smith has resigned the professorship of history at Oxford University.

Sir Bulwer Lytton is gratified as Lord Lytton.

The French Ambassador to Berlin had arrived at the King of Prussia's headquarters.

It is said that the army of the North will hold the line from Olmutz to Brunn and fight another battle there.

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The Bavarians defended their position ten hours, and finally retired to take a position on the Main.

The Prussian loss was light, and the Bavarian loss heavy, including the commanding General Zoller, killed.

Victor Emmanuel was at Ferrara.

The formation of the Hungarian Legion was progressing. Kossuth had gone to Brussells with Garibaldi upon a plan of operations.

OIL AND GOLD.

Mineral Wealth of Dunkard.

OIL OPERATIONS IMPROVING.

Progress of the Amber Gold Shaft.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

CARMICHAEL'S, GREENE Co., PA., July 23, 1866.

The oil business on Dunkard is increasing slowly, in spite of the hot weather and past depression. Still there is not enough system in the operations. Wells will pump a few days or weeks at a time, and then be left. The consequence is that many are more than half the time "flooded" with water. The Vandergrift and Monongahela Pioneer are still doing well, the water not troubling them. Long having stopped a few days. The Knox, Lindsey and Union are reducing their water, and have pumped a few barrels of oil. Perseverance will insure success, as the Bailey Farm operations are active and successful. The Enterprise (Nos. 1 and 2, and the Aurora, and two of the Bailey Farm Company's wells are all yielding. The upper strike of heavy oil is all in full, and the lower at 420. The gravity of the heavy oil, we given me by the operator of the Enterprise, is 31. On the Ross Farm, the Ross No. 1 has been retubed, but has not yielded as yet. Something is wrong, but there is plenty of oil on the surface of the well. This is the case with many wells on Dunkard, and it looks very much as though something was yet to be learned in the matter of pumping. There is undoubtedly oil in this well.

Leaving Oildorado and its smoke behind, a journey of three miles brought us to the new Eldorado or Greene county. We had the pleasure of spending the evening with Mr. Chas. E. Seidel, Superintendent of the Amber Gold Mining Company. Mr. Seidel is a gentleman whose knowledge and experience is the envy of many. As a miner he is perhaps unequalled. For a number of years he has been engaged in sinking shafts, principally for gold, in Virginia, North Carolina, and other places. Through his kindness we are enabled to give the following particulars. The good bearing quartz was three and a half feet wide, and only a few hours' ride from Pittsburgh, is certainly strange. While we are exploring distant territory, the hard-earned wealth is allowed to be neglected for what often proves "far fetched and dear bought" experiments. Bidding adieu to our hospitable host, we reached Carmichael, and ended a very pleasant and interesting trip.

L. HARROD BELL.

THE NEEDLE GUN.

A General Demand for It.

The English press is united in expressing the popular demand for the adoption of a breech-loading weapon in the armament of the infantry. The *Times* thus puts the case as exhibited by the events of the first week in July in Bohemia:

"The Chinese armed and trained their soldiers quite sufficiently so long as they could shut out all the world. Bows and arrows were sufficient when there were no guns. Down Pass did admirably in the days that day are gone by. The Russians found it, to their cost, ten years ago. With the terrible accounts from Bohemia before us, we cannot doubt that the days of the muzzle-loader have gone too. The weapon has proved itself invincible. By its aid too, armies have found their way, at a steady and uniform pace, over mountainous frontiers, into the heart of an enemy's country, effected a junction, and concentrated against an equal force of brave and good soldiers, armed and horse have melted away before they could close with their weapons; the gunners have been picked off at their guns. The sense of power which it confers on its possessors to fight on the ground with nerve and steadiness, and be deals his rapid fire with more deliberation and a truer aim than the enemy, has given it the full value of the old weapon. This is a revolution in the art of war. They who neglect to recognize it will pay for their neglect. The Austrians in the north, until within a foot of the bottom, was sandstone, under this they found a shelly calcareous rock, filled with some metallic ore. A small portion only was procured, and before they could reach the gold-bearing rock in position, the lower walls fell in, nearly burying the workmen, and causing them to stop operations. The ore was thrown into their camp fire and melted, but the specimens we saw were found in small pieces in the channel, cut in front of the summit, we reached Daniel's cave. This cave extends about a quarter of a mile into the mountain, and is composed of limestone and crystalized spar; farther in it is sand-stone. We explored all the chambers but one. In this we found the fresh track of a bear in the sand. A bruin had gone in and not returned, and we were armed only with candles, therefore we concluded that "discretion was the better part of valor," and retreated in good order. Both days of our visit to Daniel's cave, but below we found a string of iron metallic alloy and some rocks, tinged green from a solution of green copperas or sulphate of iron, and also one or two places where ancient excavations were made by the Indians. They have told us of a place in the vicinity where a young man found an ore, a few years ago, which the Indians took home and pounded, and champ at their bits uneasily all night long, and seldom seem to lie down. When a village is occupied, a rush is made to secure their treasures. As these are only used by the Ixtlilcas. The men, as a rule, are tall, and of fine straw, and if they can get plenty of it are quite content to sleep in the open air. Officers and staff officers usually contrive to get into houses, and then there is a busy drain on the sleeping accommodation of the village. Some sleep on a pillow, another's mattress, a third a couple of blankets, and beds are made on the floor on the most advanced shake-down principles, but all sleep soundly, for the day's work is long and tiring, and the march generally begins at early morning. The proprietors of the large houses have not only oft them, but have taken most of the furniture with them, so that the temporary occupants are entirely dependent on what little has been left behind, and have to make it up by borrowing from the nearest cottages."

General Sheridan, it is said, reports that French troops are still arriving at Vera Cruz. He says his observations convince him that Negroism is not sincere in the promise to evacuate Mexico.

WILEY P. O., July 18, 1866.

We continued our researches on Laurel Ridge by going up Quebec run, a branch of Mill run. Ascending nearly two miles, and reaching a point three hundred feet below the top of the ridge, we found the rock in place. Here we resumed some explorations began on a former occasion, and give you a synopsis of the results. Lead of excellent quality has been found some three miles below this place on the farm of Mr. Samuel Caton, lying at the south side of Sandy Creek, and immediately south of "Mason and Dixon," in Preston county, West Virginia. Mr. Caton discovered the lead in a small drain, and we ascertained by digging only two feet that the argillaceous limestone lay immediately beneath. Looking around a few minutes we discovered an old digging only a few feet distant, and a slight excavation demonstrated that a trench had long since been cut through the rock with the rude implements of those days. Old tomahawk marks were also found on an adjacent oak.

A mile above, on the farm of Isaac Armstrong, Esq., we found the sulphuret of lead on the same stream; also the same rock. The early hunters, it is said, found lead for their own use in this creek, and the Indians had cutting. It cost of a large "lead" with their hunting knives, but they always carefully concealed the place from the whites. Half a mile further up some small pieces of Galena were found in the rock on the farm of Mr. John Mauk. No further effort has been made to examine this territory, and as the rock does not crop out, our chances of examination were poor. On the Elliott farm alluded to, Galena was plowed up in small quantities.

Going northward from the creek about a mile, we come by a grand ascent to the uniform strata. Austrian Government has resolved to once more try the fortune of war.

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THE LEAD REGION.

Survey of Laurel Ridge and Sandy Creek Mineral Territory.

Evidences of Rich Deposits of Galena Lead and Iron Ore.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

WILEY P. O., GREENE CO., PA., July 16, 1866.

Unavoidable hurry has made me rather tardy in giving the promised description of the Laurel Ridge and Sandy Creek mineral region. Leaving Glade Farm Postoffice, and traveling about fifteen miles northward, we reached the waters of Big Sandy Creek at a small place bearing the classic (?) name of Shinbone. Here we were informed that lead had recently been discovered at two places on the creek a few miles below. Crossing to the north branch of this creek we stopped at Elliott's Mill, which is distant some four miles from Stewart's Furnace, six from Fayette Springs, and twelve from Uniontown. Here we resumed some explorations began on a former occasion, and give you a synopsis of the results. Lead of excellent quality has been found some three miles below this place on the farm of Mr. Samuel Caton, lying at the south side of Sandy Creek, and immediately south of "Mason and Dixon," in Preston county, West Virginia. Mr. Caton discovered the lead in a small drain, and we ascertained by digging only two feet that the argillaceous limestone lay immediately beneath. Looking around a few minutes we discovered an old digging only a few feet distant, and a slight excavation demonstrated that a trench had long since been cut through the rock with the rude implements of those days. Old tomahawk marks were also found on an adjacent oak.

A mile above, on the farm of Isaac Armstrong, Esq., we found the sulphuret of lead on the same stream; also the same rock. The early hunters, it is said, found lead for their own use in this creek, and the Indians had cutting. It cost of a large "lead" with their hunting knives, but they always carefully concealed the place from the whites. Half a mile further up some small pieces of Galena were found in the rock on the farm of Mr. John Mauk. No further effort has been made to examine this territory, and as the rock does not crop out, our chances of examination were poor. On the Elliott farm alluded to, Galena was plowed up in small quantities.

Going northward from the creek about a mile, we come by a grand ascent to the uniform strata. What harder than the former, but of the same general composition and structure. On the farm of Mr. Hagar some of this rock was quarried to form a site for a spring house; proving very heavy, scarce any of it could be split with wedge and a metallic substance proofed, of which I have seen a small specimen, and which in appearance is not unlike silver, but chemically has not been analyzed. This substance appeared to be incorporated with the whole rock, and the similarity to silver was such that it could have been tested elsewhere. On a farm occupied by Mr. Frazer, Sr., Supp, and others, a well had been drew Stewart, we discovered sulphuret of lead in the crevices of the aluminous limestone, lying on what is known as Lead Hill. This is so called from the fact that the early settlers are said to have discovered lead here, but in boring then a well there, they abandoned the search. This is half way up the side of the mountain, and the ascent is somewhat difficult. The soil is of a reddish character, and is underlaid by a cretaceous limestone, which is filled with petrified shells and marine plants. It is said that Washington, while on a tour of inspection of the submarine inhabitants of the west side of the Alleghenies, left his name and day sporting o'er the graves of their aquatic relations.

Proceeding westward two miles we reach Mill run, on which are some very strong saline springs and salt licks. The water is not of sufficient strength to be profitably visible. It is said that surface oil has been found on the creek near this place, and that a well dug a few years ago would afford ample opportunities of striking crevices. We found crystalized quartz in this vicinity, and specimens of iron ore were also scattered over with semi-fused iron ore, were in immediate juxtaposition with the quartz. In our next we will give the result of further research and inquiry. L. HARROD BELL.

WILEY P. O., July 18, 1866.

We continued our researches on Laurel Ridge by going up Quebec run, a branch of Mill run. Ascending nearly two miles, and reaching a point three hundred feet below the top of the ridge, we found the rock in place. Here we resumed some explorations began on a former occasion, and give you a synopsis of the results. Lead of excellent quality has been found some three miles below this place on the farm of Mr. Samuel Caton, lying at the south side of Sandy Creek, and immediately south of "Mason and Dixon," in Preston county, West Virginia. Mr. Caton discovered the lead in a small drain, and we ascertained by digging only two feet that the argillaceous limestone lay immediately beneath. Looking around a few minutes we discovered an old digging only a few feet distant, and a slight excavation demonstrated that a trench had long since been cut through the rock with the rude implements of those days. Old tomahawk marks were also found on an adjacent oak.

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THE NEEDLE GUN.

A General Demand for It.

The English press is united in expressing the popular demand for the adoption of a breech-loading weapon in the armament of the infantry. The *Times* thus puts the case as exhibited by the events of the first week in July in Bohemia:

"The Chinese armed and trained their soldiers quite sufficiently so long as they could shut out all the world. Bows and arrows were sufficient when there were no guns. Down Pass did admirably in the days that day are gone by. The Russians found it, to their cost, ten years ago. With the terrible accounts from Bohemia before us, we cannot doubt that the days of the muzzle-loader have gone too. The weapon has proved itself invincible. By its aid too, armies have found their way, at a steady and uniform pace, over mountainous frontiers, into the heart of an enemy's country, effected a junction, and concentrated against an equal force of brave and good soldiers, armed and horse have melted away before they could close with their weapons; the gunners have been picked off at their guns. The sense of power which it confers on its possessors to fight on the ground with nerve and steadiness, and be deals his rapid fire with more deliberation and a truer aim than the enemy, has given it the full value of the old weapon. This is a revolution in the art of war. They who neglect to recognize it will pay for their neglect. The Austrians in the north, until within a foot of the bottom, was sandstone, under this they found a shelly calcareous rock, filled with some metallic ore. A small portion only was procured, and before they could reach the gold-bearing rock in position, the lower walls fell in, nearly burying the workmen, and causing them to stop operations. The ore was thrown into their camp fire and melted, but the specimens we saw were found in small pieces in the channel, cut in front of the summit, we reached Daniel's cave. This cave extends about a quarter of a mile into the mountain, and is composed of limestone and crystalized spar; farther in it is sand-stone. We explored all the chambers but one. In this we found the fresh track of a bear in the sand. A bruin had gone in and not returned, and we were armed only with candles, therefore we concluded that "discretion was the better part of valor," and retreated in good order. Both days of our visit to Daniel's cave, but below we found a string of iron metallic alloy and some rocks, tinged green from a solution of green copperas or sulphate of iron, and also one or two places where ancient excavations were made by the Indians. They have told us of a place in the vicinity where a young man found an ore, a few years ago, which the Indians took home and pounded, and champ at their bits uneasily all night long, and seldom seem to lie down. When a village is occupied, a rush is made to secure their treasures. As these are only used by the Ixtlilcas. The men, as a rule, are tall, and of fine straw, and if they can get plenty of it are quite content to sleep in the open air. Officers and staff officers usually contrive to get into houses, and then there is a busy drain on the sleeping accommodation of the village. Some sleep on a pillow, another's mattress, a third a couple of blankets, and beds are made on the floor on the most advanced shake-down principles, but all sleep soundly, for the day's work is long and tiring, and the march generally begins at early morning. The proprietors of the large houses have not only oft them, but have taken most of the furniture with them, so that the temporary occupants are entirely dependent on what little has been left behind, and have to make it up by borrowing from the nearest cottages."

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.—The receipts from customs at the following ports during the week ending the 14th inst., were:

Boston	$87,896 21
Philadelphia	60,209 23
Baltimore	60,774 77
Total	$148,171 23

FIVE YEARS' RAILWAY PROFITS.—In 1860 the profits of the railways in Great Britain amounted to £34,379,294. In 1861 this profit increased to £34,722,018, and in 1862 to £36,960,176. Since then the growth of railway profits has been more rapid, the total having risen in 1863 to £36,120,168, and in 1864 to £37,911

The Daily Commercial

WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1866.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN W. GEARY.

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF:
SAMUEL R. CLULEY.

FOR CLERK OF QUARTER SESSIONS:
JOHN G. BROWN.

FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT:
ALEX. HILANDS.

FOR RECORDER:
HENRY SNIVELY.

FOR REGISTRAR:
JOSEPH H. GRAY.

FOR COMMISSIONER:
GEORGE HAMILTON.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR
JOHN F. DRAVO.

FOR ASSEMBLY:
SAMUEL CHADWICK,
R. A. COONELEE,
GEORGE Y. M'KEE,
GEORGE WILSON,
WILLIAM PETERS,
JOHN P. GLASS.

THE NOTIONAL UNION.

Not a misprint, good reader,—we mean just what the head of this article announces, a Union, in the strictest sense of the word imaginary, ideal and visionary. And by that designation we mean the new party, of utterly incongruous materials, which is proposed to be formed by the plastic skill of a few politicians at Washington, and to which they comically give the name of National Union.

This project is not a product of the popular sentiment of the country. It is, on the contrary, a merely personal scheme. How large an influence, in its contrivance, the wish of certain parties to continue in public life many have had, as they saw before them the unwelcome prospect of soon retiring from it, it is not difficult to estimate. Such a new arrangement of political parties is not demanded by any great question now before the country. That it should be resorted to for retaining the tenureof office, and that to secure success in the effort, the most unnatural coalitions with old antagonists should be formed, will surprise no one who is acquainted with the trade of politics.

Neither will it occasion any surprise, that false issues should be put forward to conceal those that are real. The Republicans who have given their countenance to this measure, and especially those who originated it, know as well as we do, that the issue is not whether the States lately in rebellion shall be admitted to their functional relations with the government or not. It is not, whether they shall be admitted sooner or later. It is not a question of time at all, but a question of method or manner. They demand admission and terms that would give them greater advantage over the free States than they had before the war, and would place the legislation of the country virtually in their hands, and that, too, while they are exhibiting an animus that would make shipwreck of every pecuniary and political interest of the Northern and Western people.

The results of the movement, if successful, would be entirely and inevitably disastrous to the interests that have, through all the late struggle, been sustained by the Republican party. This the Democrats and late rebels not only see, but proclaim it. They use it as the strong and comprehensive argument for their concurrence with the movement. The recently trumped up distinction between the Republican and Union party, which are one and the same, is as absurd as it is impertinent, for whether it was Republican or Union or both, it did not embrace the Chicago Convention sort of Democrats, and it did not embrace the Virginia and South Carolina rebels, with both of which the Republican fabricators of the new movement so cordially now fraternize. Yet in the face of all these facts, while the unchanged Richmond papers and the unchanged New York *News* are rousing their factions with assurance of a triumph over the Republican Union party, members of that party are not only giving the new enterprise their aid, but are endeavoring to deceive their old constituency into the belief that it is altogether a Union party, and a Union party, and wholly in the direction that they have been pursuing hitherto. It may be true that these honest and smart National Unionists are not pulling *ostensibly*, in the same direction with their old opponents, but it is only because they have, for appearance sake, just passed the rope over a single pulley, and thus they aid the elevation of their old antagonists the more by pulling in the opposite direction.

The deceptiveness that characterizes this divisive movement is not without design. The old Democrats and rebels engaging in it have been the most honest of its adherents. They avow their hope to be the utter ruin of the Republican party, while the Republicans that go with it declare the contrary. Far be it from them to injure the good old party that has saved the Union! It does not make much difference, however, if a *notional* Union cannot supercede a Union that has given such abundant and enduring evidence of its being sound, strong and National.

RARE SPECIMENS.

In order to show what sort of a *Union* Convention Mr. COWAN's Philadelphia assemblage will be, we give a few specimens of the Pennsylvania delegates already chosen. At the outset we have those arrant Peace-patriots who wanted the war stopped by dividing the Union, to wit:—Ex-Governors PORTER, BIGLER and PACKER, and Chief Justice WOODWARD, who, owing to circumstances over which he had no control, missed being Governor in 1863. Senator COWAN will probably recognize in these delegates at large men of the true Union stamp, according to his idea of Unionism. In Philadelphia we have CAMPBELL, PIERCE's Postmaster General, who has kindly consented to be resurrected for this occasion. Of the others the *Bulletin*, of Philadelphia, says:

"Then George M. Wharton, the well-known copperhead lawyer. Then Col. Wm. C. Patterson, equally prominent as a supporter, by influence and money, of the pro-slavery party. Then Hon. Richard Vaux, the irrepressible. Then Daniel M. Fox and John Robbins, both well-known as seekers of office at Democratic hands. Then Judge Ellis Lewis, who stuck to the South all through the war. Finally Hon. Charles Brown, who moved out of Pennsylvania during the rebellion, to reside in the slave State of Delaware, and only came back because slavery was abolished there."

A precious lot of patriots have been chosen in the interior, among whom is Judge BLACK, of BUCHANAN's Cabinet. His business will be to vitalize the Unionism manifested so conspicuously at the close of BUCHANAN's Administration. These are the men Senator COWAN has made his bed among. It is hard to believe that he feels himself at home—and we counsel him to break loose from them, without loss of time. He makes no small pretensions to independence, and professes to have a good opinion of virtue, although politically we cannot discover he practices it much. Let him show his devotion to principle and disgust for this wretched business by severing himself from a movement which, however it may have been intended, has become but an instrument in the hands of Copperheads and unrepentant rebels.

NEGRO BABIES IN VIRGINIA.

We are indebted to the Richmond *Times* for a very suggestive article on this subject. The purport of its statement is, that the number of negro children born in Virginia, since emancipation, is greatly diminished, and the number that die is greatly increased. Such an announcement made under the old *regime* of slavery would have filled the State with consternation, but now the editor of the *Times* treats the facts which he announces with a great deal of facetiousness. *Tempora mutantur*—the times are altered. Formerly the negro-baby crop bore an important relation to the financial ease, even the political prosperity of the State, and every master fully appreciated the fact that the more negro babies he had the more cash he would have, for as the editor of the *Times* justly and with wonderful *naivete* observes, "the young negro represented a given sum of money, and his death was regretted as a pecuniary loss by the owner."

The editor of the *Times* makes the sad announcement in the following words:

"Negro babies are not born *often* now, or, if born, they are not raised."

How often negro babies formerly experienced the phenomenon of birth, we are not informed, and we have to take the assurance of the editor, who is better instructed, that they are not born as many times as they used to be, in the good old days. As to the other point, that they are not "raised" in the fifteen months that have elapsed since the new dispensation began in Richmond, the editor will allow us to refresh his recollection, that in the good times which he laments, the raising of a "young negro" took at the minimum about ten or twelve years, that being the age at which he was generally deemed ready for the Southern market.

The fault of this unhappy condition of things in Virginia, the editor of the *Times* distributes among several parties. First, he says, with highly refined taste and humor, of the negro babies themselves, "Somehow, they have a great knack of dying." Second, of the parents he adds, "Cuffee's appetites and passions are stronger than his affections, and the young negro has to *go under* when he conflicts with the selfish ease and enjoyment of mammy and daddy." We are in doubt whether the *Times* embraces the "old master" in the blame or excuses him, in the sentence already quoted—"In the days of the old master, the young negro represented a given sum of money, and his death was regretted, &c." The doubt turns upon the question whether in the estimation of the editor considerations of humanity or those of money have the most weight.

Whether the statements of the editor are true or false, and probably they partake of both qualities, his article exhibits the malign effects of slavery in a very decided light. How it may have debased the poor victims of it is evident enough, if it has crushed out the parental instincts of the enslaved race. But its effects on the writer of the article to which we have referred, are not less evident; though for them he may have less excuse and under them less solace.

SENATOR COWAN.

The Senator continues to find time to write long editorial articles in his own defense. Of course, he would not be faithful to himself, or keep up his old habits, did he not indulge in a style undignified and unbecoming a true gentleman—a line of argument of which we freely accord him the monopoly, so far as he has any controversy with us.

Senator COWAN proceeds to defend the Democracy, and declares the party has "always professed a decided friendship for the National Union," a wealth of praise to be ascribed to the zeal incident to recent conversion. Herein, notwithstanding the Senator's attempt to evade the question, we find the evidence which decides whether Mr. COWAN has gone to the Democracy or the Democracy come over to him. An evasion of the question is attempted by the Senator, not adroitly, we confess, by putting the question whether we have gone over to STEVENS or STEVENS has come over to us. Although that would not be a hard question to answer, it does not belong to this controversy. The charge on which Senator COWAN is arraigned before the people of the State is, that he has forsaken and betrayed his party and its principles, and is in league with the enemy of both, the Democrats—who throughout the war were in sympathy with the rebellion, and only a few months before it closed in utter defeat demanded the cessation of hostilities, to treat for peace with the rebels in arms. He does not deny that he is thus acting—he admits he is. Precisely as to the process of their getting together, concerns him and them, far more than it does us. Whether the Democracy, perceiving that Senator COWAN had imbibed their doctrines, went to him or he went to them, adopting Democratic doctrines to his old ones, went to them, in either case the fact that they are now together and acting in harmony in opposition to the Republican Union party, to whose confidence Mr. COWAN owes his elevation, is discreditable.

Now, the Senator may abuse the Editor of the COMMERCIAL as much as he chooses, he may draw upon his fancy and his village lawyer proclivities to any extent—this glaring fact will remain, be seen and reprobated by every member of the party whose principles he has betrayed, and be the standard by which every high minded Democrat will regulate his judgment as to the extent he should be trusted.

—One word about the Greensburg interview. Senator COWAN, or any one that can speak understandingly, is at liberty to recall every word and intimation of ours at that time. If it could be done, nothing would please us better, not excepting what the Senator said of certain gentlemen with whom he is presumed to be in close relations now. We simply went to Greensburg to meet Senator COWAN, whom we had never seen, at the solicitation of a Federal office-holder, to protest against the system of removals, which, under COWAN's advice, had been commenced in Allegheny county. And we think the Senator will remember that we did denounce it as no better than a "confidence game," without a single assignable reason in its favor, and at war with the Union party. We would or intimated anything different from this, we should be glad if Mr. COWAN, or anybody, would tell what it was.

As to principles and measures, we have his testimony that the views we expressed then were subsequently, as they had been before, advocated in the COMMERCIAL. We will say that they are our views still, and we find proof in the action of Congress that they are the views of the party—to wit: Opposition to negro suffrage and the affirmation of the right of the States to regulate suffrage, each in its own way. These principles have been solemnly affirmed in the Congressional plan of reconstruction, which Mr. STEVENS said was little better than none at all, and which Mr. SUMNER opposed. If we are with Mr. STEVENS and the radicals now, we are not in the least troubled as to the main point it has reference to. In one word, if the President had not accepted fatal advice from Senator COWAN and others, whose only hope was in a desperate course, he would be found to-day, not in a coalition wherein the VALLANDIGHAMS, the SEYMOURS, and the WOODS are leaders, and which is the source of great expectations on the part of every unrepentant rebel in the land, but with the Union party that fought the war through and the rebellion down.

SOMETHING STRONG.

There is an article in the Richmond *Times*, in favor of the new party about to be inaugurated by the junction of all the odds and ends. It is a strong article—we mean it smells strong of the kind of loyalty and Unionism and brotherly love which are to prevail in the Philadelphia Convention, and which have so strongly taken hold of Mr. COWAN's sensibilities. We will give our readers a little *sniff* of its odor. Of the South, the editor says:

"Opposed to this union of the old parties we harvest the South nothing but an Ishmaelitish nation, an everlasting burden to farmers as it is odious and detested. We allude to that band of political outlaws, bush-whackers and apostates who blast of Brownlow and Underwood as its leaders."

The spectrum that presented itself in the North to the view of the editor, on the close of the war, is thus portrayed:

"When the clouds lift from the field of strife, the old Constitution, about the proper construction and interpretation of which we used to quarrel so fiercely, has been deliberately and trampled in the mud by radical swine."

The designation given to all the Northern people who have sustained the Government and defended the rebel attempt to destroy it, is the gentle phrase, "the malignants who have destroyed the Constitution," and the people of the South are appealed to and told that

"It they wish to be delivered from the merciless dominion of their utterly unprincipled enemies, they must give an enthusiastic and unsmuggling assistance to the architects of the new party."

So we see this class of Unionists are strongly in favor of Mr. COWAN's *accommodation track*.

WHO IS THE GENTLEMAN?

Unless God has concluded to surrender this nation to the tender mercy of the devil and his vicegerent at Washington, A NEW PARTY will be formed which will eventually deliver this great republic from its enemies.—*Richmond Times.*

The question is, who is the official at Washington that is referred to in the above elegant extract?

The New York *Herald*, in some matters, is a much better politician than President JOHNSON. It declares his true course was to accept the action of Congress as a recession from the extreme doctrine of Conquered Provinces and confiscation, enunciated by Mr. STEVENS at the beginning, and that the distinction between the two ends of the avenue having been materially lessoned, so far as principles were concerned, there was no room or occasion for further contention. The admission of the Tennessee delegation, the *Herald* thinks the President should accept as the consummation of one of the chief objects of his policy, and the action of Congress, so far as restoration is concerned, as the golden opportunity for getting himself into a position perfectly tenable, and where he would have the backing of overwhelming popular sentiment. But, blinded with rage, the President has gone to extremes which have placed him in direct opposition to his originally declared objects, in company with those that have ever stood opposed to him and his avowed principles.

THE "National Union" managers of the Philadelphia Convention who supported LINCOLN and JOHNSON, and who originated the movement, are having an unequal struggle with the MCCLELLANITES for the control. A journal here and there does not attempt to conceal its fears and indignation; and it is easy to perceive the zeal which at first existed has given place to sincere regret that the miserable business was ever engaged in. The Baltimore *Commercial*, a consistent and earnest supporter of the movement from the stand-point we have described, has taken the alarm, and calls upon Republicans friendly to it to send to the Convention their own sort of delegates. The next thing will be to call upon them to withdraw from it. This they must do or be lost in the Copperhead Democracy.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE OHIO RIVER.

The following correspondence relates to a subject of great interest to our people, who will be pleased to learn that an improvement so long desired and urgently demanded, is about to be made:

WASHINGTON CITY, July 23, 1866.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

DEAR SIR,—Permit me to call your attention to the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio River, as provided for by recent legislation of Congress, and to which I have referred you in conversations on the subject.

It is very important that the works of improvement be commenced as early as possible. This is the season of low water; an expenditure of fifty thousand dollars this fall on the obstructions between Pittsburgh and Buffington Island, West Virginia, would be of immense value to my constituents, which I hope will be a sufficient apology for my importunity on the subject.

I would recommend the employment of W. Milnor Roberts, Civil Engineer, together with a good river pilot, or steamboat captain, who has practical knowledge of the bars, and ripples, and draught of water, as assistants to such officer as you may send there.

Please let me know the amount as applicable to the Ohio River, as you construe the act, and how soon you can have an officer there to commence the work. Respectfully yours,

J. K. MOORHEAD.

WAR DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON, July 23, 1866. }

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, in relation to improvements of the navigation of the Ohio River. In accordance with your application, made to this Department immediately upon the passage of the appropriation bill, directions were given to the Engineer Bureau to proceed without delay to carry the provisions of the act of Congress into effect, under the directions of a competent officer, and these instructions are now in course of execution. The amount applicable cannot yet be determined.

Your obedient servant,
E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.
Hon. J. K. MOORHEAD.

PUBLIC—No. 81.]

An act making appropriations for the repair, preservation and completion of certain public works heretofore commenced under the authority of law, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the following sums of money be and the same are hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended under the directions and superintendence of the Secretary of War.

* * * examination and survey * * * on the Western and northwestern rivers, one hundred thousand dollars.

* * * * * * *

For construction of snagboats, and other apparatus for clearing western rivers, and for the same, western harbors, and repairs thereof, five hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

* * * * * * *

For improvement of the Mississippi, Missouri, Arkansas and Ohio rivers, five hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

* * * * * * *

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War be hereby directed to cause examinations or surveys, or both as aforesaid, to be made at the following points, namely:

* * * * * * *

Ohio river between Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and Bufflinton Island, West Virginia.

* * * * * * *

Approved June 23, 1866.

The Three Months' Pay Proper.

It may be of interest to the officers coming within the scope of the act of Congress, approved July 13th, granting three months' pay proper, to learn the exact amounts they are entitled to under the law.

INFANTRY—NETT TAX OFF.

Colonels	$310 00
Lieutenant Colonels	284 00
Majors	258 00
Captains in command	232 00
Adjutants or Quartermasters	155 00
Pay Lieutenants	142 75
Second Lieutenants	129 50

CAVALRY.

Colonels	$93 00
Lieutenant Colonels	82 27
Majors and Surgeons	72 50
Captains in command	62 00
Captains not in command, A. A. Generals, Commissaries of subsistence and Assistant Quartermasters	56 00
Regimental Quartermasters	51 75
Lieutenants or Surgeons	46 50

It is estimated that about one million dollars will be required to pay off these claims. Seven thousand of them are already on file in the Pay Department. Acknowledgments are sent to claim agents. If the figures above are given correctly, not less than five millions will be required.

The Peace Prospect.

Semi-official intelligence received at Washington from England and France by the last steamer warns the American people against indulging in hopes of an early peace, the impression in Court circles and leading financial institutions being strongly on the side of a prolongation and extension of the war. France, though now appearing in the *role* of a pacificator, it is freely asserted, will be drawn into the vortex within thirty days, and will be confronted by her old and bitter foe, Russia, who will join forces with Austria against her. At the date of the latest direct advices, Russia was increasing her army on the east of Austria, and the movement was regarded in France as one of deep significance.

MORTALITY IN NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.—The mortuary statistics of New York and Philadelphia for the past ten days are extraordinary. In New York, on the Saturday night—nearly 1,500 persons died in the former and 716 in the latter city. This may be attributed to the unusual state of the weather, as it is shown by the record that the heat was greater than has been known in many years before. In addition to this, the over crowded condition of these two cities has had much to do with this appalling mortality. Deaths from choleratic causes predominate—such as cholera infantum, dysentery, diarrhœa, and cholera itself. Those attributed more directly to the heat, such as sunstroke, congestion of the brain, convulsions, etc., stand next in order. The other ordinary diseases which "flesh is heir to," are slightly greater this year than last.

AN ODD SUPERSTITION.—A strange circumstance occurred on the occasion of the hunting for the body of the son of Mr. John Imhoff, who was drowned on Sunday, the 1st inst., at Charles's bridge, near Mansfield, Ohio. The facts, as related to us by an intelligent gentleman of unquestionable veracity, who lives in the vicinity of Mr. Imhoff himself, are these: An old custom, handed down from Martin, says that Mr. Imhoff that if he would cast a loaf of bread into the water where his son was drowned, it would float to where the body lay and there stop. Mr. Imhoff accordingly did so, and followed the floating loaf down a mile, when it turned in the mouth of a small creek, where it stopped, and Mr. John Imhoff, getting up a row boat, secured her darling boy. The body of his son near the surface of the water, and the loaf of bread but a few feet from it. This is certainly very strange; but may not the bread have taken the natural current of the creek, and been arrested there as was the body of the boy?

THE NEW HERALD OFFICE.—The new office of the New York *Herald*, on the site of Barnum's old Museum, is nearly completed. The lower story is of iron, and the remainder is of white marble. Elegant cornices span every window, in the centre of which the initials of G. K. are quite prominent. Mr. Bennett says that he is getting to be an old man, and he wants to leave the world an office worthy of the name. The building is to be ready on the 1st of September. It is to be completely furnished throughout, and the steam power from the ten cylinder presses down to the "ad." rules and towels. Rooms are to be fitted up for additional and perpetual sleeping apartments, and a corps of the latter will be continually kept on duty. On its return, the *Herald* will be enlarged to the size of the *Tribune*, and its price reduced to three cents per copy.

TERRIBLE OCCURRENCE AT A CATTLE FAIR.—A Georgia paper publishes an account of a cattle stampede which occurred lately at a large cattle fair in Le Grange. Just as business was at the height, a sudden panic seized the oxen brought there for sale, which to the number of more than 1,500, started off at a furious speed in every direction, overthrowing everthing in their way. At last they came to a wall and hedge fence, the latter of which were borne down by the shock, and the animals escaped into the country around. As the ground on the outside of the fence was from two to four feet lower than on the inside, eight oxen fell on each other carrying with them seven or eight persons who happened to be near the spot. At the foot of the wall two men were found crushed to death, and four others severely injured, two others were killed. Seventeen persons received less serious hurts by being thrown down and trampled upon.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.—A recent number of the *Catholic World* directs attention to the rapid growth of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States. It says: "Nowhere has the Catholic Church increased so prosperously, within the last fifty years, as in the United States of America. Two thousand churches and chapels were built; an increase of one thousand eight hundred clergymen; one hundred and sixty schools established for the Catholic training of 18,000 boys and 34,000 girls. Moreover, there existed, in 1857, sixty-six asylums, with 5,000 orphans, of both sexes; twenty-six hospitals, with 3,000 beds; four insane asylums, besides many other charitable institutions, all supported by the private charity of Catholics."

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

An inference seems to be warranted that New Yorkers who have the cholera in their dwellings take pains to conceal it, or else call it by some other name, so as not only to escape transfer to the Hospitals by the Board of Health, but to save their premises from being deluged with disinfectants.

The bill for the reorganization of the navy, passed by the House of Representatives provides that volunteer officers attached to vessels at sea or on foreign stations may be appointed to the regular navy after their return to the United States. It also provides for an admiral, a vice admiral, ten rear admirals, twenty-five commodores, fifty captains, ninety commanders, one hundred and eighty lieutenant commanders, one hundred and eighty lieutenants, one hundred and sixty masters, one hundred and sixty ensigns, and in other grades the number now allowed by law.

The Collectors of the First and Second Internal Revenue districts in Pennsylvania have commenced legal proceedings against a large number of persons engaged in the distillation of whisky, chiefly under that section of the revenue law which imposes a penalty for a false return of the capacity of their stills. It was discovered on an inspection and measurement of the stills, that many had a capacity for distilling a much larger quantity of whisky than had been reported, and the inference was that the Revenue Department had been largely defrauded in that way.

Of the six months 1,971 marriages and 5,680 deaths in that month in New York city.

Chinese merchants in San Francisco are taking hold with a will in the matter of a steam line between California and China.

Sugar weddings, which take place at the end of the honey-moon, are now in vogue. We suppose they will become an institution, for in this era of divorces the likelihood of a couple remaining united till the proper time for a tin wedding is extremely problematical.

The Hartford *Times* reports sales of the Ætna Company at $500 a share. It sold at $260 before the Portland fire. Hartford is quoted at $175, a decline of $50; Phœnix, $130 and $140; Merchants, $120 and $125; City, $100 and $105; Connecticut, $95 and $100. The Charter Oak has lost half its capital, and is quoted at $30 and $40. It will, however, promptly pay its losses and go on with business.

The Bohemian peasants have rather a warm way with them in receiving their adversaries, the Prussian soldiery. They pour warm water, boiling pitch, and scalding oil upon their devoted heads.

The Tyrolese sharpshooters are claimed by the Austrian authorities to be the best shots in the world with the common rifle. They are also very hardy and experienced mountaineers, and devoted to the "kaiser" as a common father. Garibaldi will probably avoid the dangerous valleys and defiles of the Tyrol.

The latest dates from Bolivia state that a virulent epidemic, much resembling yellow fever, has made its appearance in the Department of Santa Cruz de la Sierra, and, if report be true, has caused frightful ravages among the sparse population of that mountain region. It is affirmed that, without any exaggeration, in less than sixty days about 4,000 persons have died out of a population of barely 12,000, from the terrible disease.

A letter from Frankfort-on-the-Main says: The greatest consternation reigns all over the south, and more especially among the Republicans and Roman Catholics, who had lately combined to support the Kaiser against Protestant and constitutional Prussia. Having, by the insurrectionary movements in Venetia, not only had a long kept in utter ignorance of the real state of things, they are shocked beyond description at the ultimate disclosure of the truth.

Messrs. Abbott & Co., the Philadelphia brewers, own a horse that will drink a bucket full of porter, and would take more if he could get it, sufficient. The liking for the beverage has been gradually acquired. The horse was a pet. In hot weather the drayman would sponge his mouth with porter. What might have been at first disagreeable came to be sought for with the greatest eagerness. The goads in Lynn's shipyard will scent out tobacco if you have it in your pocket, and beg you to share it with them. The deer in the public squares have acquired an inordinate taste for the same article.

A Mr. Briggs, of Bowling Green, Ky., has leased the Tennessee Penitentiary at forty-three cents per diem for each convict for four years, and will immediately put in $100,000 worth of machinery for manufacturing all sorts of agricultural implements.

A new daily newspaper called the *Times* has made its appearance in St. Louis, Mo. It is the organ of the ex-rebels and their sympathisers in that city.

Leading banking houses in London express the opinion that the Derby Ministry will employ to the utmost, its influence at the Prussian Court, in favor of their armistice. The Queen is said to be particularly anxious that hostilities should cease.

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* says it can no longer be questioned that the cholera is making steady headway in the great metropolis. The mortuary statistics for the week foots up an appalling total of 1,316 deaths.

An accident occurred at St. Louis last Thursday which has exploded a theory that has been held immutable for many years. During the heavy thunder storm in that city, on the day named, Argelia Cantin, standing on a feather bed entirely insulated from any other conducting substance, was struck by lightning and instantly killed.

The recent quick passage from Liverpool to New York, of the City of Paris, nine days about, has placed the Inman line second to none as to speed. Now, if they will only see to cleanliness on board, and no doubt we shall before another summer comes round.

Intensification has been received at the Internal Revenue office of extensive frauds at the West, on the revenue, principally in whisky, and unless the parties implicated are allowed to compromise, there will be heavy seizures soon to take place. A number of Ohio distilleries are involved.

Commerce is beginning to revive in Bolivia, and so are the industry and agriculture of the country. The *Iquen* prays heaven that Bolivia may yet have a resurrection like unto that of Lazarus, thanks solely to the more glorious workings of tranquility, peace and order."

A well known merchant, from Wingate, New Mexico, was among the recent buyers purchasing goods in the Philadelphia market. His purchases extend to almost every branch of mercantile business. As he comes to market but once in eighteen months, the extent of the purchases of a merchant who deals in everything can be approximately guessed at. The goods are fully three months *in transitu*.

The St. Louis levee is again the scene of strife, in consequence of the resistance of the draymen to the rules of the Atlantic and Mississippi Steamship Company, which confines the goods deposit their loads on the wharf boat, an arrangement that is an advantage to both company and shippers, keeping packages clean.

PERSONAL.

—The English papers are advising Queen Victoria to prepare Buckingham Palace, which she has not occupied for some time, for the purpose of receiving with proper hospitality some German dukelings and princelings who are expected there during the season.

—United States Senator William Wright, of New Jersey, has recovered his health sufficiently to travel over into the Eastern States, to spend the balance of the summer.

—When Ben Beveridge, who assaulted Painter of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, was arrested, the officers thrust him into the Congressional coal hole, in which the thermometer stood at 100° Fahrenheit. When he came out he was probably not a coal Beveridge.

—Rev. J. Hyatt Smith, pastor of the Eleventh Baptist Church, Philadelphia, has resigned his post, and goes to Lee avenue Baptist Church, in Brooklyn, New York. He leaves in October.

—The Hon. Samuel R. Rodgers, of Tennessee, President of the Constitutional Convention of 1865, first speaker of the State Senate under the new constitution, and also Judge of the Circuit Court, died recently, aged seventy years.

—The Detroit *Tribune* says: Alice Carey, author of "Pictures of Country Life," which abounds in sketches of Western Michigan and its people, has taken up her residence in Herkimer county. She is well known therenbouts as the wife of William S. Farmer, a leading and public spirited citizen.

—The irrepressible "Barnum" has become associated with Van Amburgh, and hereafter the great showman will be identified with the "Barnum and Van Amburgh Museum and Menagerie Company, organized with a capital of two millions of dollars, for the purpose of providing a mammoth establishment to be filled with curiosities and animals from all parts of the world.

—The Hon. Obediah Browne and Mrs. Cora Browne were re-married a short time since at New Haven. They were first married nearly a quarter of a century ago. Trouble came and they were divorced. Mr. Brown married again, and after living with his second wife for a number of years was divorced from her. He finally renewed the acquaintance of his first wife, and has now led her to the altar for the second time.

—Peter E. Blow, a brother of the Hon. Henry T. Blow, M. C., from Mo., died on the 21st inst., at Carondelet, in that State. The deceased was a prominent merchant, and the first to demonstrate the extraordinary wealth of the celebrated Granby Lead Mines.

—A complimentary "hop" was given at the Surf House, Atlantic City, last Saturday night, in honor of Governor Curtin. The Governor and Mrs. Curtin and daughter, State Treasurer Kemble and lady, Representative Davis, Naval Officer Meyer, Stephen T. Souder, Esq., Mr. and Miss Fetterleih, and, in short, a large assemblage of the wealth and fashion of Philadelphia, participated in the exercises.

—The income of Augustus Hemenway, of Boston, for 1865, was $270,000. He does not enjoy it, however, being a lunatic. He made his first venture by chance. He was supercargo of a vessel bound from Boston to Buenos Ayres many years ago. Nearing the latter port they learned that it was blockaded. Changing their course, they went into Valparaiso, sold the cargo of flour for 300 or 400 per cent. profit and took in a full load of copper-ore which cost not a single cent, which sold for an immense sum in Boston.

—Harriet Hosmer writes to a friend in relation to the Reverend Mr. Fairfield's paragraph concerning her love for fast horses, &c.: "I drive them when I am not in a hurry; when I am, I walk; and—and, as to the marbles? ahem!—well, we will let that go, perhaps it comes nearer the truth than any statement in the paragraph." It has been stated that she realizes $15,000 a year by her sculpture.

—It is rumored that Vice Admiral Farragut will be promoted to Admiral, and Rear Admiral Porter for Vice Admiral, under Mr. Rice's bill passed by the lower House of Congress last Saturday.

—Charles A. Dana, late editor in chief of the Chicago *Republican*, is reported to be getting things in shape for starting a daily newspaper in New York city.

—Hon. Henry J. Raymond and Charles G. Halpine (Miles O'Reilley) have fallen out. Reason: Raymond refused or neglected to secure the removal of J. T. Cleveland, an internal revenue assessor, and brother-in-law of Horace Greeley.

—On the Fourth of July, the ex-rebel General J. R. Magruder, called on the Hon. Marcus Otterburg, the American Consul at the City of Mexico, to express his love and veneration (?) for his native country and countrymen, and for their constitution and laws.

—Dr. Barlow, Catholic Bishop of Portland, Me., is in New York, collecting subscriptions in aid of the Catholic sufferers by the Portland fire.

—Tod Heatley (the English pronounce it Totlie) is the man who sells all the champagne at the Derby. He pays $25,000 for the right, sells $30,000 bottles in about an hour and a half, and makes more than a dollar profit on the bottle.

—A French father was recently trying to persuade a young ward to marry his daughter, the ward was very wealthy," she has talents, even to her fingers' end." "I should prefer a thimble there." "She will be the best of literary wives." "I should prefer the best of house-wives." "She will go to posterity." "I had much rather she should go to market."

—A letter from London says: Dickens is very careful about the arrangements made for his readings, having invariably a little red velvet table, with a shelf on one side for handkerchief and water, and on the other a little block for the book to which he almost never refers.

POLITICAL.

THE TWENTIETH PENNSYLVANIA CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The Congressional Conference Convention of the Twentieth Congressional District met at Franklin on Thursday. There were two sets of delegates from Crawford county—one in favor of D. A. Finney, and the other in favor of S. S. Pettis. After forty-eight hours' contest, both the contestants pledging themselves to abide by the decision of a majority of the convention, the delegates favorable to the nomination of D. A. Finney, Esq., were admitted to seats in the Convention. The Convention has been balloting unsuccessfully ever since for a Congressional candidate. The candidates are Hon. Amos Myers, Clarion; Rev. W. McAdam, Mercer; Hon. S. P. McClintock, Venango, and D. A. Finney, Esq., Crawford. The following dispatch was received late last night:

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

FRANKLIN, July 25, 1866.

The Conference adjourned at the conclusion of the seventy-second ballot. No choice yet.

I.

There seems to be no lack of candidates for office in Dauphin county. Four gentlemen aspire to the nomination for Sheriff, and five for the nomination of Prothonotary, at the hands of the Union Nomination Convention.

In the Eleventh Congressional district, Henry S. Mott, formerly Canal Commissioner and State Senator, will probably receive the nomination in place of Hon. Philip Johnson, who declines being a candidate. The district is Democratic.

Hon. William D. Kelley, in a letter to J. M. Willis Geist, of the Lancaster *Express*, declines to be a candidate for the United States Senate, and declares himself favorable to the election of Thaddeus Stevens to that position.

The Crawford *Journal* withdraws the name of J. T. Owen, Esq., of Titusville, for Assembly, it having been announced since the meeting of the return judges, that the tellers made an error in their totals. It is now claimed S. M. Davis, Esq., of Meadville, has received a majority over Chase of one hundred votes.

It seems that Richard Vaux, Esq., the President of the Clymer Reading Convention, does not entertain any hopes of the election of the Democratic State ticket in October. Vaux was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor, but was beaten by Clymer. On the evening of the Reading meeting, Vaux was entertained by the Reading *Dispatch*, to have said to a lady, that he was glad he didn't receive the nomination for Governor, as that was but a poor show of success," and that "he supposed Mr. Clymer felt as he would under similar circumstances." Vaux is right. No candidate for Gubernatorial honors ever had so poor a show of success" as has Hosier Clymer.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* charges the Copperheads of that city with breaking faith with the drum corps of boys of that place, relative to their payment and treatment. It is asserted that the contract was furnished by the corps and something to do with it.

"One of the Delegates" to the late Soldiers' Clymer Convention in Washington county, writes us from Canonsburg, pronouncing the ticket published in the Pittsburgh *Post*, and copied from the Monongahela *Republican*, as false from beginning to end. He says: "Whatever I am, I am a soldier, and will do my duty." His letter contains some grave charges, which we cannot print under any circumstances.

OHIO.

A convention, composed chiefly of Douglas men, met in Columbus, Saturday, and B. F. Perry, R. P. Ranney, F. T. Backus and Moses Kelley were appointed delegates to represent the Eighteenth District in the Philadelphia Convention.

A citizen of Guernsey county named J. U. Keister, announces himself for office in the Guernsey *Times*, as follows: "Messrs. Editors—Having an inordinate desire for office, you will please announce my name for Prothonotary, Auditor, Sheriff and Poor House Director. I think I can be elected, provided I get votes enough."

The Mobile *Tribune* is complimentary to the *West and South*—the State Sovereignty Democratic organ of Ohio. It says the *West and South* "stands on the firm ground assumed by Governors Brough, Powell and Ben Wood," "the human amibition," imagines the Cincinnati *Commercial*, "seek for more." To be on equal with the great lights of Wisconsin and the sound-eyed politician in New York is an honor which we are ambitious to win, honestly if we gain, though trying for it never so diligently."

INDIANA.

An Evansville dispatch of July 21, says: The Democracy held a County Convention here today. Eighty persons were present to appoint delegates to the Congressional Convention to be held at Vincennes on the 25th. Judge Law presided, and made a soporific speech. All persons who wanted to go to Vincennes were authorized to act as delegates. The meeting was dull, and none of the leaders except Judge Law were willing to crate upon the occasion.

Revenue Instructions.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has issued instructions to Assessors concerning returns of taxes by banks, bankers, savings banks, insurance companies, railroads and other corporations. The taxes must be assessed on the monthly list, and paid to the Collector as other taxes are paid, instead of being deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States. They are also directed to see that the return of the bank to the State Bank circulation should be made for the preceding month, and on or before the 10th day, and said tax shall be due and payable on or before the last day of every month. After August, 1866, no tax will be required to be paid under this provision on account of a circulation paid out previous to August 1st, 1866. Returns required to be made after July, 1866, by associations, banking houses, bankers, savings institutions, saving funds, or of saving institutions, having no capital stock, and doing no other business than receiving deposits, to be loaned or invested for the sole benefit of parties making such deposits, without profit or compensation, are to be made on the first Monday of January and July of each year. This postpones the return for liabilities occurring in July, 1866, until January, 1867.

Death of the Heir Apparent of the Sandwich Islands.

The Honolulu *Commercial Advertiser* announces the death, on the 20th of May, of her Royal Highness Victoria Kamamalu, sister to the late and present King, and by the will of Kamehameha III., heir apparent to the throne of Hawaii. The deceased had been ill for several weeks, residing for the most part of the time at her country seat, Waikiki. She was twenty-seven years, six months and twenty-nine days of age, having been born on the 17th of November, 1838. She was the daughter of Kinau, sister of his Highness M. Kekuanaoa, who is the father of the late King, Alexander the late King, and Victoria, now deceased.

The Daily Commercial

THE SOUL'S TELEGRAPH.

God made an unseen telegraphic line
Between my heart and heart of thine,
And by a message in love divine
And deathless hope We're given.

And all along went trust and gratitude,
And earnest, warm desires,
Up to the glorious giver of all good,
Along the golden wires.

Alas! there rose a flood of pride and wrong,
And broke the heavenly chord;
And then there came, although I waited long,
No message from my Lord.

The joyous sunlight from my life path failed,
My lamp of hope burned dim;
And sighing fear or love to God prevailed,
I could not pray to Him.

But slowly to the house of prayer
With weary steps I went;
I found a blessed Sabbath angel there,
By God in pity sent.

He took the broken cord of priceless gold,
And made it new and whole;
Once more the current of communion rolled
From heaven into my soul.

The pulses of celestial joy and love
Came throbbing to my heart;
And all was grateful want my soul above:
O God, how good Thou art!

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

There were in the University of Athens, last quarter, 1,098 students, 216 of whom were foreigners, 60 studied law, and 27 medicine.

Advices from Prague state that revolutionary agents have been arrested in Bohemia, bearing a proclamation signed by Kossuth, exhorting the Hungarian hussars not to fight against the Prussians, whose victory would bring independence to Hungary.

The Duke of Nassau has just removed his diamonds and other articles of value to Vienna. The property conveyed there is estimated at a value of two millions of florins, (four millions, five hundred thousand francs), and is deposited in the city bank.

The subjoined dispatches were forwarded by Marshal Benedek to the Emperor Francis Joseph during the action at Skalitz: Elgut in the morning: The action is commencing. Pray to God! Noon: The battalions are wavering. Pray to God! Four in the afternoon: The Prussians are broken. Return thanks to God!

A new uniform has just appeared on the Italian field of battle—that of the members of the International Association for succoring the wounded, who wear those words inscribed on their hats, and have, as a distinctive sign, a white band with a red cross round their arm.

In commemoration of the completion of the fiftieth volume of *Punch*, the entire literary and artistic staff, and the proprietors, recently dined together at Maidenhead, and in recognition of the services of Mr. Mark Lemon, who has for a quarter of a century been sole editor, a silver "loving cup" was presented to him by the proprietors, and a testimonial was also handed to him by his fellow-workers.

The London *Athenæum* says that Benedek, who at first refused to have any special correspondent in his camp, and finally proposed an exception in favor of Mr. W. H. Russell, has had to withdraw his prohibition. Mr. Charles Boner accompanies the Austrian army as correspondent of the *Daily News*. Other names have already been given as representing the rest of the London papers.

A Paris correspondent says that the whole of the 4th of July the Emperor sat by his telegraph wire in the Tuileries, till very far in the night, talking with Berlin, Vienna and Florence. Alone, with only his telegraphic operator, he settled, by direct communication with the Emperor of Austria, at midnight, the details of the transfer of Venetia.

A London correspondent says Dickens is very careful about the arrangements made for his readings, having invariably a little red velvet table, with a shelf on one side for handkerchief and water, and on the other a little block for the book, to which he almost never refers. He dresses in a way that might be regarded as opplel in America, flourishing a big watch-chain with charms, large jeweled shirt studs, and a little bouquet in the lappet of a dress coat.

The French Emperor had given his support to the movement for purchasing the tower of Joan of Arc. The prospectus sets forth: "All are aware that a committee has been formed under the patronage of the Town Council of Rouen, to collect subscriptions for the purchase of the donjon of the castle of Philip Augustus, where Joan of Arc was submitted to the torture, and to raise a monument to her memory. That coarse of proceeding has met with unanimous support, and the humblest savings have contributed to bear mute to the furtherance of the patriotic object. The tower will be preserved and the monument raised, a worthy homage being paid to the memory of the heroine who rescued us from a foreign yoke and secured the triumph of our imperiled nationality." The Emperor, sympathizing in this praiseworthy act, has subscribed 10,000f.

THE LAST ROYAL MARRIAGE.

The London papers give full and flowery accounts of the marriage of the Princess Helena, third daughter of the Queen, to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderbourg-Augustenburg,—a potentate whose Kingdom nearly matches his title. The ceremony took place in the private chapel in Windsor Castle, and only the invited guests were able to see the nuptial procession or any other feature of the occasion. The long lists of the dignitaries present include the diplomatic representatives of all the contending powers in Europe, and many names of both the retiring and the incoming cabinets. We copy from the accounts in the *Times* and the *News* the more interesting paragraphs:

"Mendelss hn's march, from *Athalie*, was played as the procession of the bridegroom entered the Chapel. His Royal Highness Prince Christian wore the uniform of a major general in the British service, the only member of his line in a foreign uniform being the Count Grunau, his Gentleman of Honor. Advancing to the altar rails and making two slight inclinations, right and left, to the Bishops seated within, his Royal Highness knelt for a few seconds in prayer, and then, rising, was conducted by Her Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians. The photographs, as usual, convey but an inaccurate idea of the bridegroom. He is a handsome, military looking man, apparently between thirty-five and forty years of age, with a good forehead, but the lower part of his face covered by a heavy beard—such portions of the features as are visible wearing a firm, determined expression that never forsook him; but it appears to enter into and influence all his actions. There was a pause of only ten minutes before the procession of the bride made its appearance, and headed by a lively march, this time taken from Handel's Coronation Anthem

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.

A Man Run Over by a Locomotive and His Body Carried Twelve Miles on the Cow-catcher.

On Monday night, about midnight, when the engine which had brought the Day Express on the Pennsylvania Railroad to this city, was placed in the "Round House," at the outer depot, in the Ninth ward, the body of a man, shockingly mangled, was found on the cow-catcher. The engineer of the train was immediately sent for, but he was unable to give any explanation of the matter. The body was conveyed into the depot, where it remained until yesterday morning, when it was identified as the remains of Thomas Lynch, who resided near Turtle Creek. The body was sent to Turtle Creek at an early hour in the morning, and in the afternoon Coroner Cawson proceeded to that locality for the purpose of holding an inquest. After empannelling a jury, several witnesses were called, but no definite evidence as to the manner in which the deceased came to his death, was elicited. Lynch had been noticed during the evening at Turtle Creek, in an intoxicated condition, and as his hat was found at a short curve in the road, it is supposed that while on his way home he became bewildered, and being unable to get out of the way of the locomotive, was run over and instantly killed. The train passed Turtle Creek about half past ten in the evening, and the body was not discovered until after eleven. The deceased was forty years of age, and leaves a wife and four children. The jury rendered a verdict of "accidental death."

Turf Affairs.

To-day, a fine trot is expected to take place at the Exchange Driving Park, East Liberty. The track has been lengthened and every facility secured for the comfort and convenience of visitors. The entries are as follows: T. Roach names blk. m. "Annie Laurie;" J. Steffens names g. g. "Joe Curry;" J. Jeffries names b. g. "Gen. Sherman." The trot will be for a purse of one hundred dollars, to go under saddle, mile heats, best three in five. It is fixed for half-past three o'clock, P. M., precisely.

To-morrow afternoon, at three o'clock, the great trot between "American Star," "Mary Ann," "Josephine," and "Joe" comes off at Van Voorhis's Oakland Park Track. The trot promises to be the most interesting one that has been given during the present season. The stock is well known as about the best in Western Pennsylvania, and quick time may, therefore, be confidently expected. The reputation of this stock is a sufficient guarantee that the race will be conducted according to the established rules of the turf, and give the highest satisfaction to every one.

On Tuesday afternoon at three and a half o'clock, a lively running match will take place on the Union (Skating) Race Track in Allegheny city. The entries are all of blooded stock, so that the best time may be confidently anticipated.

Our National Game.

A very interesting game of base ball came off on the West Commons, Allegheny, yesterday afternoon, between the Mutual Base Ball Club of East Liberty, and the Atlantic of Allegheny, resulting in the defeat of the Mutual. The score was as follows:

ATLANTIC.	O.	R.	MUTUAL.	O.	R.
J. Irwin, c.....	2	4	Kerr, p.....	3	3
J. Speer, p.....	4	3	Louis, 2d b.....	2	5
F. M. Moore, 1st b.....	2	6	Tomer, 1st b.....	2	4
C. W. Splane, 2d b.....	5	3	Wormcastle, c.....	4	2
C. A. Brown, 3d b.....	2	5	Beacher, r. f.....	3	2
R. Lindsay, s. s.....	2	5	Myers, 3d b.....	3	2
J. Gleason, c. f.....	3	6	Paulson, l. f.....	3	2
A. Otterson, l. f.....	2	4	Martin, c. f.....	3	4
J. Brown, r. f.....	3	4	King, s. s.....	3	4
	27	39		27	28

SCORE EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	Tl.
Atlantic.....	3	0	2	1	2	0	7	2	10	39
Mutual.....	2	8	0	1	2	5	0	5	3	28

Umpire, Mr. Buchanan. Scorers—For the Atlantic, Mr. Thompson; for the Mutual, Mr. Simmons.

The Late Boat Race.

The Manchester crew, who rowed the New York boat in the late race, state that they have not been challenged by their late opponents, as appears by the following card, which they address—

TO ALL CONCERNED—It seems from all accounts, that the race on the 21st of this month, between the "Friendship Crew," of Pittsburgh, and the "New York Crew," of Manchester, was not a satisfactory one to the parties concerned, and there has been a great deal of talk about the matter—so much, that the "Manchester Crew" have been expecting another challenge for several days.

The *Chronicle* of the 23d stated that there was a challenge from the "Friendship Crew" immediately after the race, but we know nothing of it, nor was it given to the presence. If there is such a challenge, we would like to know it, as being working men, we would like to return to our duties, if there is not.

It seems that the "Friendship Crew" claimed several disadvantages in the race. If so, we would like to hear from them.

MANCHESTER BOAT CLUB, (Xantha.)

Prison Reform.

A number of gentlemen favorable to ameliorating the moral, physical and spiritual condition of the inmates of our prisons, met yesterday morning at the Board of Trade Rooms, and organized by calling Major Wm. Frew to the Chair, and appointing Mr. Robert S. Davis Secretary.

After a general interchange of views, a resolution, proposing to organize an association, to be called "The Allegheny County Prison Society," was adopted.

A constitution, similar to the one in use by the "Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons," was adopted, the Rev. John Douglas, D. D., appointed to prepare a suitable preamble.

Messrs. Robert Orr, Capt. Phillips and Capt. Ewing were appointed a committee to nominate permanent officers, after which the meeting adjourned until Tuesday morning next, at ten o'clock.

BIGAMY.—Mrs. Jane Ecklin appeared before Justice Barker, of South Pittsburgh, yesterday, and entered a complaint against her husband, Michael Ecklin, charging him with bigamy. Mrs. Ecklin alleges that ten years ago she was married to the accused, at Newry, County Down, Ireland. Six years afterwards he emigrated to this country, leaving her at her father's house, promising to send for her and her two children, as soon as he had earned sufficient funds. Not hearing from him for some years she wrote to a cousin in Birmingham, from whom she ascertained that he had married another woman and was accumulating a comfortable home. She immediately came to this country, and upon learning that the facts as stated by the clergyman were true, instituted proceedings against her recreant husband. A warrant for Ecklin's arrest was issued.

HARRY DAVIS'S PANORAMA—THE LAST DAY.—The beautiful Panorama of the Late Rebellion, painted by a soldier artist, Mr. Harry Davis, will be exhibited for the last time in this city this evening, in Masonic Hall. As a work of art, as well as a faithful portraiture of battles, scenes and incidents, it is well worth seeing. Mr. Davis, in order to make his last exhibition the most attractive, will give away gift prizes to the audience, including furniture, groceries, &c. The first prize will be a fine goat, which the lucky winner must take from the stage as soon as drawn. The animal is well worth drawing.

ANOTHER CASE OF INFANTICIDE.—Coroner Clawson held an inquest yesterday morning on the body of a male child, found in an outhouse connected with School House No. 8, in Robinson township, near McKee's Rocks. The infant was apparently five or six weeks old at the time of its death, and as the body was greatly decomposed, its death must have occurred some time since. The boys who discovered the body, and several other witnesses were examined, but no clue as to the perpetrators of the horrible crime was discovered. The jury rendered a verdict that the child came to its death from violence at the hands of some person or persons to the jury unknown.

ARREST OF A COUNTERFEITER.—Wm. Dalzell, a resident of Temperanceville, was arrested on Tuesday evening by a detective and officer, on suspicion of dealing in counterfeit postal currency and Treasury notes. Dalzell, who is an elderly man, has been suspected for some months of furnishing parties with spurious money, and a watch was placed on his movements, which resulted in his arrest. He had a hearing yesterday before Samuel C. McCandless, Esq., United States Commissioner, when he was committed to jail for a further hearing this afternoon.

PATENTS ISSUED.—Among the patents issued from the United States Patent office for the week ending July 17th, each bearing that date, were the following:

James Addis and H. W. C. Tweddle, of Pittsburgh, Pa., for improvement in evaporating and distilling liquids.

Benjamin Crawford, of Allegheny, Pa., for improvement in pumps for deep wells.

Sherman Durfee, of Pittsburgh, Pa., for improvement in flasks for casting steel ingots.

Thomas S. Mitchell, of Pittsburgh, Pa., for improved railroad switch.

TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS.—Messrs. E. Megraw & Co., the well-known manufacturers and wholesale dealers in all kinds of tobacco, snuff and cigars, have one of the largest and most complete tobacco factories in the country, at 53 and 55 Hand street. They have also an establishment at No. 31 St. Clair street, where they retail their manufactures, which are really fine goods. The firm are prepared to fill orders for any kind of tobacco desired, and that promptly.

THE "HEATED TERM."—The atmosphere was very close yesterday, yet the sun did not shed such a powerful heat as on certain occasions last week. The promenades on these fine days are crowded with the elite of the city. The evenings being serene, are enjoyed by thousands in this manner, and on the rivers sailing parties are becoming quite the vogue. We are glad to chronicle the absence of any more cases of *coup de soleil*.

"MAIZENA," WHAT IS IT?—It is simply spure white flour from the choicest Indian corn. For puddings, blanc mange, &c., it is better than corn starch. All first-class grocers now keep it. Duryea's Maizena for food, and Duryea's satin gloss starch for the laundry.

LOST BOY.—A little boy, named John Wenstein, aged five or six years, who resides in this city, was found wandering in the streets in Allegheny yesterday afternoon, and taken to the Mayor's office, where his parents can find him.

COMMITTED TO THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.—A young colored lad named Charles E. Townsend, was committed to the House of Refuge yesterday by Alderman Strain, on a charge of incorrigibility, preferred by his mother.

SURETY.—Charles Myers was committed to jail yesterday by Justice Barker, of South Pittsburgh, in default of bail, to answer at Court a charge of surety of the peace, preferred by Samuel Fairchild.

DEAD.—James Durning, who was so severely injured on Tuesday, at Bidwell's plow works, on Duquesne Way, died during the night from the effect of his bruises.

POSTPONED.—The pic-nic for the benefit of Mr. Josiah Brown, which was announced to take place to-day, has been postponed until Thursday, August 16th.

POLICE APPOINTMENT.—The Police Committee of Allegheny Councils have appointed Mr. Wm. Bowden Captain of the Night Watch, vice David McKelvey, resigned.

Delegates Elected.

At a meeting of the National Union Club, held last evening at their rooms, No. 21 Fifth street, the following delegates to the National and State Conventions were elected:

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Delegates from the 22d District.—Hon. James Lowry, jr., Samuel McKee.

Twenty-third District.—J. R. Butterfield, Col. Samuel McKelvy.

DELEGATES TO STATE CONVENTION.

SENATORIAL DELEGATES.—Col. Alfred G. Lloyd, Hall Patterson.

REPRESENTATIVE DELEGATES.—Andrew L. Robinson, J. C. Ingram, James Blackmore, J. R. Butterfield, Thomas Donnelly, Robert Roche.

Boy Drowned—Coroner's Inquest.

Yesterday afternoon a lad named James Lappin, aged eight years, was drowned in the Allegheny river, at the foot of Locust street, in the Fifth ward. The deceased, in company with another lad of about his own age, went to the river, and while playing on a raft of logs, fell into the water. His companion ran immediately to Mr. Lappin's shop, which is situated on Locust street, and informed him of the accident, when he hurried to the river, and succeeded in recovering the body. The water is about six feet in depth at the place where the accident occurred. Two physicians were summoned, but they were unable to resuscitate the body. Alderman Donaldson (in the absence of Coroner) held an inquest, and the jury returned a verdict of "accidental drowning."

PERSONAL.—D. O'Neill, Esq., of the *Dispatch*, will leave for Europe to-day in the four o'clock train on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Mr. O'Neill will take with him the body of his wife, who died a few weeks ago, for interment in her native land.

The wife and daughter of Col. Foster, the senior editor of the *Dispatch*, left also accompanying him. Mr. O'Neill takes with him the best wishes of his numerous friends in this city, who wish for him a prosperous and successful voyage.

Police Items.

BEFORE ALDERMAN BUTLER.—John Steep appeared before Alderman Butler, of the Sixth Ward, Yesterday, and entered a complaint against John Helpman, charging him with assault and battery. The plaintiff alleged that the defendant while coming to the city in a wagon with defendant, a spiritual discussion took place between them, when the defendant becoming excited, seized him by the throat and choked him. Helpman was arrested and held to bail for his appearance at court. Hugh McCall was arrested on a similar charge on oath of Marcus Lurgan, but the case was settled by defendant paying costs.

BEFORE ALDERMAN STRAIN.—Mr. Wm. Barrows, a farmer residing in Robinson township, entered information yesterday against John Reno and James Kennedy, charging them with larceny and malicious mischief. Mr. Burrows avers that a few nights ago, he accused entered his spring house by breaking open the door, and after helping themselves to its contents, carried away a padlock, crocks, milk pans, and several other articles. Warrants were issued for their arrest.

COUGHS AND COLDS ARE OFTEN OVERLOOKED.—A continuance for any length of time causes irritation of the Lungs or some chronic Throat Disease. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy, giving almost invariably sure and immediate relief. T-TH SAW

SPECIAL CAUTION.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has become so popular that various parties have published articles calculated to injure Winslow's. Please take notice that the Mrs. Winslow of the Soothing Syrup is not connected with any other article. 3

STATE ITEMS.

Hon. Thomas White, of Indiana, for many years President Judge of that Judicial District, died in that place on Monday. He was the father of Gen. Harry White, now State Senator. The Judge, for some years past, was largely interested in the growing of wool.

About noon on Friday the boiler of Wells Nos. 1 and 16, Central Petroleum Company's property, exploded. The engine house was completely and derrick partially destroyed. The engineer, Henry Jones, of New York city, had his left leg broken in two places. A man by the name of Samuel Derrick was slightly wounded. The loss by the explosion will be in the neighborhood of $2,000.

A. Jones, architect and builder of Meadville, says the *Republican*, of Saturday, got a discount yesterday at the Commercial National Bank for $50, on his own note, endorsed with the name of a well known citizen. The latter coming into the bank soon after, was shown the note and at once disclaimed all knowledge of it. Jones was at once sent for, and was made to disgorge the money he had received. He was then permitted to leave, as the parties have no authority for using his friend's name, which the latter denied. Jones had previously stated to the cashier that he was "going to the country to do some work." How appears he was going to Scranton, Pa.

Rev. Wm. F. Day, of the Methodist Church of Meadville, preached his farewell sermon on Sunday evening last.

The United States Hotel, Titusville, was damaged by fire on Sunday. Loss between $400 and $500. Insurance, $3,000.

The postoffices in the following places in Pennsylvania, have been made money order offices, and will begin to issue orders on the 6th of August. By this system money can be sent from one office to another without danger of loss. The rates of commission are: On orders not exceeding $20, 10 cents; over $20, and not exceeding $50, 25 cents; no single order limited to more than $50. Persons desiring to remit larger sums must obtain additional money orders: Bedford, Bloomsburg, Brookville, Bufford, Columbia, Corry, Coudersport, Doylestown, Ebensburg, Gettysburg, Greenville, Hanover, Huntingdon, Indiana, Jefferson City, Middletown, Minersville, Montrose, Muncy, New Brighton, Northumberland, Oil City, Phoenixville, Pittole City, Ridgeway, Selinsgrove, Somerset, Stroudsburg, Troy, Uniontown, Wilkesburre.

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The New Cure for Cholera.

The London correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* gives Dr. Rubini's new preparation for the cholera, which consists of equal parts by weight of camphor and spirits, and to the power weight of camphor he attributes his success in the treatment of the disease. The quantity of camphor which the water will take up is small. To obtain the "Saturated Spirits of Camphor of Rubini," "It is necessary to distil spirits of wine, and get rid of so much of its water as will bring it to 56° of proof, in which condition it will dissolve and hold in solution its own weight of camphor. With this "saturated spirits of camphor" Dr. Rubini has, at Naples, five hundred and ninety-two cases of Asiatic cholera without the loss of a single patient. Of these five hundred and ninety-two, two hundred were cured in the Royal Alms House; eleven in the Royal Poor House, and the one hundred and sixty-six in the Third Swiss Regiment of Wolff. That is, two hundred and seventy-seven cases treated by Dr. Rubini in these charitable institutions were all genuine cases of Asiatic cholera, and some of them of the worst and most malignant form. The method of cure is as follows: "When a man is seized with the cholera he should at once lose no time, but, if he can, he should wrapped up in blankets, and take every five minutes four drops of the saturated tincture of camphor in very severe cases the dose ought to be increased to from five to twenty drops every five minutes. In the case of a child, advanced age, accustomed to take wine and spirits, where the drug gives but little effect, two, three, and even coffee spoonful every five minutes, and in a very short time the coveted reaction will occur. Ordinarily, in two or three hours, abundant perspiration will come out, and then cure will follow." This preventive method," writes Dr. Rubini, "is this: let those who are in good health, while living in accordance with their usual habits, take every day five drops of the saturated spirits of camphor upon a small lump of sugar (water must never be used as a medium), or the camphor will become solid, and its curative properties cease, and repeat the dose three or four times a day. Spices, aromatic herbs, coffee, tea, and spirituous liquors should be avoided."

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)
Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.
COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points. Unite States and Canadas.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
jy4

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY, July 24—P. M.

The New York quotations received to-day at noon were as follows: Gold, 150½; Eighty-ones, 109; Five-Twenties, 107; Ten-Forties, 98½; Seven Thirties, 103½; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 93¾; Fort Wayne, 98; Erie, 68¾; Western Union Telegraph, 58; Bennehoff, (oil) 5¾; Pithole, 2¾; United States, 7¾; Gregory, (gold) 193/4@20¾; Quartz Hill, 4@5. Smith and Parmelee, 2. At the afternoon Board, we learn Bennehoff sold at 5 70@5 55 regular, and large transactions on buyers' options at 5 60@5 65—the stock looking steady. It is probable that the committee investigating the affairs of the company, have discovered that with all the defalcations, it is not injured to the extent the stock has depreciated, and with the immense yield of its wells will soon recover from its present depreciation.

—Our local stock market is dull and devoid of interest. Money appears to be abundant in private hands, but it seeks investment in first class mortgages, county and city bonds, and securities of like character. Columbia oil stock neglected. Parties who are in the habit of handling this stock are absent from the city, and consequently we have no sales to report.

—We learn that the Receiver of the Merchants' National Bank of Washington has instituted a suit in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Southern New York against one of the National Banks of this city for the recovery of $200,000 of the securities of the late Gold Washington concern. The New York bank, it appears, loaned $150,000 to the Washington bank and $50,000 to its President, individually, on the latter's note of ninety days at 15, 30, 45 and 60 days' date on the pledge of collateral securities. The National Currency and Banking Act of Congress prohibits the issue of such Post Notes. One of the notes of $30,000 was paid off, but the New York bank holds all the collateral for the remaining $150,000, only $100,000 being due from the Washington bank. The Receiver claims the restitution of all the securities on the grounds, first, of the illegality of the whole transaction as being made on the Post Notes, and of the improper use of the securities of the bank for the individual transaction of the President. The case will, we learn, be appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, whatever may be the decision in the Circuit Court of Southern New York. It is only one, but not the least interesting, of the many cases, civil or criminal, which will grow out of the scrutiny now being instituted in reference to the affairs of the Merchants' Bank of Washington.—*New York Times.*

—The table of exports from Philadelphia for the first six months of this year shows a large increase as compared with the first six months of 1865. In the last half year we have exported 9,867,105 gallons of petroleum, worth $3,940,985, against 59,886 gallons worth $23,954 in the previous year. The gain in gallons is 9,837,255, and in value $3,916,977. At the same time, the increase of business over the four Schuylkill and Lehigh anthracite fields for the first six months of 1866 amounts to 1,190,000 tons, which shows that the same prosperity has fallen to almost every branch of our trade. The resources of our great city, now that our thousands of operatives have returned to the pursuits of manufacturing industry, will be developed, it is concerned, to an extent this year that has seldom if ever been equalled.—*Philad. Press.*

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
TUESDAY, July 24, 1866.

BUSINESS.—The market, since our last, has presented but few features worthy of notice. Trade of most kinds appear prostrated. July never fails to be a month of dullness and inactivity, the present one will be no exception. The market seems to be over-stocked with most descriptions of produce; prices are unsettled and very irregular; dealers are not disposed to purchase more than is required to meet their present wants. The prices of to-day are no criterion of what will rule to-morrow. Flour—buyers generally want a larger concession than dollers are willing to make, the result is we have to report a dull market, the supply being in excess of the demand. Bacon was very firm, the stock on the market being light. Sales were confined to small lots to supply the wants of the jobbing trade. The demand for groceries has increased. Holders of sugars want a slight advance on previous rates. Coffee—the stock is large. Apples—The receipts of new crop are on the increase. As yet, those offered are not of a very inviting description. Prices were irregular. Trade on the whole has been active for the time of the year. The shipments of Pittsburgh manufactures were large for the season. The amount of coal that has been forwarded exceeds by many thousand bushels the ton left yesterday for St. Paul, loaded to her utmost capacity. The Arabian, for Cincinnati had all she could stow away, and the May Irwin for St. Louis. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

HAY—The market was not very active. Sales were made at a variety of prices; 10 loads new were dis posed of at $24 per ton for Timothy.

APPLES—The new crop is beginning to arrive. The sales of the week were made at $3@3 50 per bbl. (4 bushels per barrel).

BACON—The market remains steady without any material change in figures. Sales seldom plain hams dress, 6 @ 6c per dozen; 3c do of fancy handles, $5 00 per dozen.

GRAIN—Was in light demand with a supply in excess of the wants of the trade. The receipts and offerings present a large variety; sales of car Chicago, white, 1 car 2 cars Toledo, 1 car mixed, and 1 car white, 360 from store. Corn—sales from at Elevator, 56@57c; 200 bush from store. Oats—sales reported to us but larger sums must obtain additional money orders; 20 per limit. Brooke, Butler, Bedford, Clarion, Columbia, Corry, Coudersport, Doylestown, Ebensburg, Gettysburg, Greenville, Hanover, Huntingdon, Indiana, Jefferson City, Middletown, Minersville, Montrose, Muncy, New Brighton, Northumberland, Oil City, Phoenixville, Pittole City, Ridgeway, Selinsgrove, Somerset, Stroudsburg, Troy, Uniontown, Wilkesburre.

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MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

CHICAGO, July 24, 1866.

FLOUR—Was more active, with sales of White Winter Extra at $11 50@12 00 and Spring Extra at $8 25@10 50.

WHEAT—Was dull and neglected, and the market for No. 1 Spring regular closed nominally at $1 45. There was nothing doing in No. 2 Spring. Rejected sold in small lots at 90@95c.

CORN—Was in good demand, and prices were steady at an advance of 2c per bushel, the market for fresh receipts of No 1, closing steady at 58¾@58¾c, and No 2 at 56¾@57c. Canal corn was fairly active at 59c for No 1 afloat, and at 60c for free on board.

OATS—Were in moderate demand, though prices were without change; No 1 sold at 27¾@28c, and No 2 at 26 cents.

RYE—Was in better request and firmer, and 2@3c higher, with sales of No 1 at 58@60c, and No 2 at 50¾@56 cents.

BARLEY—Was dull and neglected.

PROVISIONS—Were quiet and prices on all descriptions are merely nominal.

BEEF CATTLE—In moderate supply and active, ta $7@8 for good to choice steers; $6@6 75 for medium to fair, and $4 50@5 75 for common to medium butchers' stock. Receipts, 1,193 head; sales, 816 head.

HOGS—Active, at $5 60@6 75 for good to smooth lots of 225 to 250 lbs averages, and $5 25@5 45 for common to fair bacon grades. Receipts, 7,917 head; sales, 2,526 head.

By Associated Press.

CHICAGO, July 24.—Flour active at a decline of 10@25c. Wheat dull at $1 43 for No. 1. Corn active and advanced 1@2c. Oats dull and declined 5@6c; 57@57½c for No. 2. Oats dull and declined 5@6c at 27¾@28c for No. 1, and 25@26c for No. 2. Rye dull and declined 5@6c; corn 7,000 bush and declined 5@6c; corn 7,500 bush Chicago to Buffalo. Receipts—3,000 bbls flour, 17,000 bush wheat, 168,000 bush corn, 2,000 bush oats, 6,000 bush rye.

New York Finance and Trade

Gold Closed at 150¼.

Special Dispatch to Western Press.

NEW YORK, July 24, 1866.

MONEY.

The ease in money continues, and the demand is quite moderate. Call loans range from 5@6 per cent, with most doing at the lower rate. Prime discounts range from 8½@9 per cent.

GOLD.

The gold market was very steady toward the close of the day at 150@150¼, but the dealings were not active.

EXCHANGE.

The market for exchange is quiet, but it was rather firmer toward the close. The quotations were as follows: London bankers, 60 days, 108¾@109. London bankers, 30 days, 109@109¼. Paris short, 5.16@5.15. Paris short, 5.06¾@5.05¾. Bremen, 78¾@79. Hamburg, 36¾@37. Berlin and Bologne, 71¾@71¾.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The Government securities were quiet this evening, and rather lower on the 7.30 notes. The following were the closing prices: Registered 1881, 104¾@105; coupons 1881, 106¾@107; registered, 1882, 104¾@105; coupons, 1882, 106¾@107; registered, 1884, 104¾@105; coupons, 1884, 106¾@107; registered, 1885, 104¾@105; coupons, 1885, 106¾@107; registered, 1887, 104¾@105; coupons, 1887, 106¾@107; August 7.30's, 105¾@105¾; June 7.30's, 105¾@105¾; July 7.30's, 105¾@105¾; 5-20's, 104@104¼.

STOCKS.

At the last open Board, the railroad market was lower on Erie, but quite firm on the rest of the list. There has been rather more animation and activity in the miscellaneous stocks, and the following were the closing prices at 4:30 P. M.: Ohio Coal, 48@48½; Quicksilver, 57¾@58; Mariposa, 25¾@26; Cumberland Coal, 45@45½; Quicksilver Mining Co, 49@49½; Mariposa preferred, 50@50½; Pacific Mail, 116@116½; New York Central, 104½; Western Union Telegraph, 58; Reading, 97½@97¾; Hudson River, 118; Michigan Southern, 87½; Illinois Central, 124½; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 93¾; Illinois Central Scrip, 98; Cleveland and Toledo, 112½@112¾.

PETROLEUM AND MINING STOCKS.

The market for petroleum and mining shares was dull and steady this evening. Mining stocks—Consolidated Gregory, 20 7-8; Doanleville, 48; Grinnell, 60; the Smith & Parmelee, 2. Petroleum stocks—United Petroleum Farms, 2; Bennehoff Run, 5 50; Buchanan Farm, 25; Oil Creek, 35; Pithole Creek, 3 @ 3 20.

By Associated Press.

NEW YORK, July 24.—Money easy, at 6@ per cent. for call loans; sterling dull and heavy, at 108½@109 for sixty days, and 109¾@110 for sight. Gold dull and closing at 150¼. Governments dull and rather lower. Sight exchange on London, 109¼@109½; Chicago and Alton, 102½; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, 98¼; Michigan Southern, 87¼; Illinois Central, 124½; New York Central, 104½; Western Union Telegraph, 58; Quicksilver, 57¾@58; Mariposa, 25¾@26; Boston Water Power, 9½; Reading, 97½@97¾; Canton Co., 48½@48¾; Cumberland Coal, 45@45½; Pacific Mail, 116@116½; Hudson River, 118; New York and Erie, 68¾; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 93¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 112½@112¾; Michigan Southern, 87¼; Illinois Central Scrip, 98; Cleveland and Chicago, 94@94½.

The *Commercial*'s money article says: The stock brokers are quietly taking up all the stocks offered, and the prices are steadily advancing. Nothing can easily affect the market unfavorably at present. The farming and crop reports are still extremely full. There is very little paper on sale, and for prime names. Gold is steady at about 150@150¼, and the Treasury sales of gold are small. Apples—The receipts of new crop are on the increase. As yet, those offered are not of a very inviting description. Prices were irregular. Trade on the whole has been active for the time of the year. The shipments of Pittsburgh manufactures were large for the season. The amount of coal that has been forwarded exceeds by many thousand bushels the ton left yesterday for St. Paul, loaded to her utmost capacity. The Arabian, for Cincinnati had all she could